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**ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON / FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

League Pushes War on War

Third Stage Brings Splits

Sanctions Form in Crises

Leaders Expect No Rifts

Italy Captures Old Towns

Citizens Keep Cool to Aid

THE world enters a third and most important stage of its collective effort to expel war from a place among human institutions. First, it was agreed at the League to impose sanctions upon the aggressor if Italy and Ethiopia went to war. Second, Italy was found to be the aggressive combatant and the League Assembly stood by its principles and voted sanctions application. Third, comes the setting up and applying of sanctions. This is the hardest test yet upon international unity. The strain sees France criticizing Britain for calling for measures it deems overharsh, Geneva statesmen at odds over the British stand, and Russia and Roumania causing irritation in certain quarters by advocating reprisals against League states which fail to co-operate—Friction creeps in as the all-important steps are being drafted at Geneva.

* * *

From Rome appears to draw satisfaction from the news of minor splits in the scenes where the League is shaping punitive measures for Italy. Rome had expected and predicted these. In fact, the Italian leaders, astonished and resentful over the determination and speed of the League Assembly in pushing ahead with sanctions, have come to look for Italy's chief safety in difficulties of the great powers to agree on the kinds and measures of punishment. The League's inability to clap on blanket embargoes, the tangled question of compensation for countries joining economical and financial sanctions at large loss to themselves, and the difficulty of men seeking the same general end in making their minds meet are followed eagerly by Rome—But can dissension among the judges long save the offender from judgment's pangs?

* * *

From Geneva's proceedings indicate, happily, that the most active statesmen understood well that splits and difficulties would attend the third step in outlawing war. In the human equation, there is usually more unanimity in saying just what are good ends than in prescribing just how the ends are to be achieved. France and Britain, out of step with each other on the degree of immediate punishment for Italy, are perfectly aware that their cause is lost if an actual rift can be driven between them, and steps are taken to prevent such a rift. With these two nations rides the success or failure of the League's undertaking to force its Covenant to be respected. Together they went through the second stage where patience was the chief demand—They expect to go through this new stage united no matter how severely tempers may be tried.

* * *

That the Geneva differences of opinion are not vital is indicated by the fact that extraordinary progress in the sanctions program is made even over the week end. Following lifting of the arms embargo for Ethiopia and stricter enforcement against Italy, Britain proposes immediate interdiction of Italian exportations and embargo on all raw materials considered necessary for war industries. If League states cease to buy from Italy, it will lose 70 per cent of its foreign trade and be unable, with commercial credit denied, to make purchases abroad. France agrees on embargoes on raw material for war purposes, but holds it inhuman to forbid all exportation. Britain sees it wise to reduce Italy to helplessness at once; France more gradually—But the end purpose of neither has faltered in the least.

* * *

World developments growing out of the war are swift. Premier Mussolini's troops take Ethiopia's Aksum, called the one-time capital of the Queen of Sheba, without resistance. Adowa is formally taken over. Italy remains calm, believing the embargoes may be slow to come or may be ineffective. Secretary of State Hull, opening the Pan-American Institute at Washington, declares the Western Hemisphere is determined to keep the peace and calls on other nations to do so. With the national convention of the Sons of Italy holding a parade and convention in Boston, a meeting sends its approval to Premier Mussolini—Passions are appealed to that lose sight of Italy as a deliberate "aggressor."

* * *

It behooves every good citizen in the world to keep his eye on the main issues in this war and on the unprecedented undertaking of the League. The League needs every private citizen's help if it is to succeed in expelling war. To help effectively means to keep calm. It means to oust prejudices, to permit no hatreds to creep in. It means not to take offense. It means thoughtfully to consider and spiritually to back up the League every day in reminding a nation that forgot of its pledge to make no war. Actually war is on the verge of being driven out of the world—But the League needs the entire world's assistance in so stupendous a drive.

Federal Control of Autos Is Threatened by President To Halt Growing Accidents

Fatalities by Autos in 1934 Up 15 P. C. Over Those in 1933

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (AP)—The census bureau counted 1934's automobile death toll at 33,980 yesterday, a 15 per cent gain over 1933 and "a new all-time high."

It averaged the death rate at 26.9 persons out of every 100,000. In 1933 the rate was 23.3. In 1934, in addition, 1789 persons were killed in collisions between automobiles, railroad trains and street cars.

Later figures covering 86 major cities for the 52 weeks ended Sept. 28, have indicated the death rate was continuing upward in 1935.

Coinciding with the census bureau figures was a statement from J. J. Pelley, president of the Association of American Railroads, which said, "Not a single railroad passenger was killed in a train accident on steam railroads in the United States in the first six months of 1935."

Mr. Pelley said the passenger traffic volume in the half year was the largest since 1931, aggregating 8,600,000,000 miles, and "was equivalent to transporting one passenger around the world 344,000 times without fatal injury."

Fatalities to railroad trainmen in

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Motor Trade Is Urged to Co-operate for Safer Driving

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 14—President Roosevelt, in a special message to the Annual Safety Congress here today, warned automobile manufacturers that unless they co-operate to control reckless driving, the states or Federal Government will enact legislation to apply such controls for them.

"I must think," he said in a letter to John E. Long, president of the National Safety Council, "that the automobile trade will see the importance of co-operating in all efforts to control reckless driving in operations, rather than compel the public through its legislatures or possibly its Federal Government, to enact such controls for them."

The message was read before the congress, composed of some 7000 delegates from all parts of the United States and several foreign countries.

The President commended the council for its humanitarian work and pledged the help of the Federal Government in any movement initiated to save lives and prevent

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Joint Crime War Hailed as Exercise Of States' Rights

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 14—Any claim for states' rights must be justified by action, and such action as that taken by the first Interstate Conference on Crime which concluded a two-day session here on Saturday, does present such justification. That is the opinion expressed by State Senator Henry W. Toll of Colorado, executive secretary of the American Legislators' Association, and of the Council of State Governments.

Not only has the conference made a definite forward move in the direction of more efficient criminal apprehension, parole and probation, where State lines are involved, said Senator Toll, but it has provided further conclusive proof of the willingness of the states to co-operate for their common good—to exercise their sovereign rights with the warm approval of the Federal Government.

Permanent Organization

State Senator Henry Parkman Jr. of Massachusetts, expressed great satisfaction with the accomplishments of the conference and the formation of a permanent Interstate Crime Commission to carry on and broaden the scope of its work.

Massachusetts, he said, is in the forefront of the states desiring greater interstate co-operation in such matters as crime prevention and suppression, such compacts, and many other matters of joint interest. He believed the resolutions adopted by the conference Saturday, dealing with the lowering of state barriers for state officers in the pursuit and apprehension of criminals, in the calling of witnesses, and in the supervision of parolees and probationers, would be received with approval by the Massachusetts Legislature.

Police Praise Work

Police officials attending the conference expressed especial gratification over the resolutions recommending universal fingerprinting and the use of talking pictures for criminal identification. They also strongly approved proposals for interstate bureaus of criminal intelligence and investigation with adequate research departments.

The conference concluded with an hour's coast-to-coast broadcast, from the assembly hall of the State House here, in which the visiting attorneys general each gave his impression of the value of the steps taken by the conference, and sketched the moves toward such co-operative action already taken by his state.

In these short talks it was stressed that the need for co-operation exists not only between states, but also between states and the Federal Government, between counties within states, between towns within counties, and between officers and private citizens within towns—if the battle against crime is to be successfully waged.

Ducks Win in Court Over 'Canned Quacks'

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 14 (AP)—Hunters who entice wild ducks with the recorded natural calls of live decoys will be subject to arrest, Federal Judge Merrill E. Otis ruled today.

The judge denied an application for a temporary order sought by Ernest A. Schroer and Robert Stocker, manufacturers of the "canned quacks," restraining J. N. Darling, chief of the United States biological survey, and game wardens from arresting hunters using the phonograph records.

Mr. Schroer and Mr. Stocker said in their petition they had manufactured and placed on sale many of the records and contended the phonographic reproduction was not the use "directly or indirectly" of live duck decoys.

The use of live decoys is prohibited by federal regulations.

A. F. of L. Renews Legislative Fight For 30-Hour Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 14—Continuous unemployment was called the chief menace to social security by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, at the fifty-fifth annual convention of the organization here today.

"Nothing destroys morale more than continued idleness," he said. "We have lost more in the destruction of morale in the last six years than in wages. Some of these men can never be reclaimed."

Earlier in the day the committee on shorter hours reported that the 11,000,000 unemployed in the nation still constituted the outstanding problem for organized labor. Following the report the convention adopted a resolution favoring the 30-hour week, thus reaffirming the demand first made in 1932, and urging the federation's executive council to continue the fight for amendment of the Black-Connery bill—a 30-hour measure which was introduced in both houses of the last Congress, but did not reach a vote.

The committee held that increasing productive efficiency through

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

Dever Renews Drive on Fraud Stock Sellers

District Attorneys Asked for Records on Illegal Security Sales

Boston Today—*also sees*—Dean of Canterbury explain Social Credit—Jewry move to keep U. S. athletes from Olympics in Berlin—Six cities and towns prepare for tomorrow's primaries—Medford strike threat end as Washington order comes—Forestry group seek 500,000 acres for conservation.

***Securities*—Statewide Drive on Fraud Indicated**

Indication of a serious statewide drive against purveyors of illicit securities was manifested in Boston today when Attorney General Paul A. Dever called upon all Massachusetts district attorneys to supply him with complete information concerning all cases on file involving alleged stock swindles or fraudulent business practices.

The Attorney General denied intention of taking over the prosecution of the cases, but said that his office would act as a clearing house for information in a united drive to reduce the volume of frauds in the Commonwealth. Prosecution of this type of offense has been the leading activity of Mr. Dever since he assumed office the first of this year.

Moves against C. D. Parker & Co. and Dill & Co. have been features of his campaign.

Early Saturday he caused the arrests of John T. Hull, son of the director of the state securities department; James J. Mullaney and Leo C. Pyne on stock sale charges.

John T. Hull, son of John C. Hull, director of the state securities department, was held in $10,000 double surety today after he had pleaded not guilty of participation in the recent "sunken treasure" stock frauds, before Judge John M. Gibbs of Suffolk Superior Court. The specific charge was of receiving stolen goods and conspiracy to steal $40,000 in the sale of fraudulent stock to Mrs. Mary Gray Morrison.

The court also heard the cases of James J. Mullaney and Leo C. Pyne on stock sale charges.

***Social Credit*—Urged By Dean of Canterbury**

The Very Rev. Dr. Hewlitt Johnson, Dean of Canterbury, England, came to Boston today avowedly to

(Continued on Page 8, Column 1)

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Monday, Oct. 14

Italo-Ethiopian—France Wins Gradual Sanctions

From Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor and Dispatches of the Associated Press

The League:

Geneva— Sanction No. 2—a financial boycott of Italy—was today declared in force by the League Sanctions Committee. Exceptions to the embargo were made for religious and humanitarian credits. An administrative committee will be set up to administer the credit blockade.

As in the case of the arms embargo, Austria and Hungary made reservations. Argentina asked special consideration for its case. But these reservations will not halt the sanction—Italy is tonight in financial isolation.

Britain's plan for more drastic sanctions—refusal to buy Italian goods and the embargo of raw material shipments to Italy—will be put off for several days, according to an Associated Press report. The French delegates insisted on this more gradual procedure, it was said, pending decision on the stubborn question of compensation for the smaller states whose trade would be hard hit by these measures. Britain's impatient delegation is said to have reluctantly conceded this delay today.

Paris— Premier Laval frankly confirmed the following points today:

That there has not been any question of military sanctions in his discussions with the British.

That Britain would not leave France behind and resort to individual penalties against Italy.

Thus reassured, the French press notably moderated its recent panicky attacks on Britain, in which it was charged that Britain was driving France into war.

The War:

Southern Front— The makings of a major battle were rapidly converging to the south of Harar today. The right wing of the southern Italian army under General Graziani was 30 miles advanced from its base in the Ogaden desert, driving forward toward Jijiga and the strategic city of Harar—aiming at cutting Ethiopia and its central railroad in two by junction with the northern forces. Ras Desta Demtu, son in law of the Emperor, was hastening southward by forced marches with 160,000 warriors, expecting to be joined by 60,000 irregulars under a local Dutch Boer leader.

Desta Demtu is reported planning a flank attack to halt the Italian advance. The terrain is reported to be more open than in the north, making a major battle more probable. The Italian army, whose size is not reliably known, has 200 airplanes and 250 tanks, according to report.

Northern Front— Once again, the holy city of Aksum is reported taken by the Italians, without the firing of a shot. If this report is true, the Italians have finally completed their 70-mile font in the north, with all strategic points consolidated.

An advance toward Makale is next in order.

Adowa was formally and ceremoniously attached to the Italian empire yesterday by General de Bono.

Powers rush blockade of Italy's credit: Page 1.

Soviet-Manchu—Demilitarized Zone Proposed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—A demilitarized zone along the entire Soviet-Manchoukuo border is again proposed in some quarters here today, following week-end clashes between Soviet and Manchoukuo frontier guards near Pogranitchniya, the eastern terminus of the former Chinese Eastern Railway.

Such a zone, it is felt, might provide a fundamental settlement by avoiding the possibility of further border clashes, which could easily

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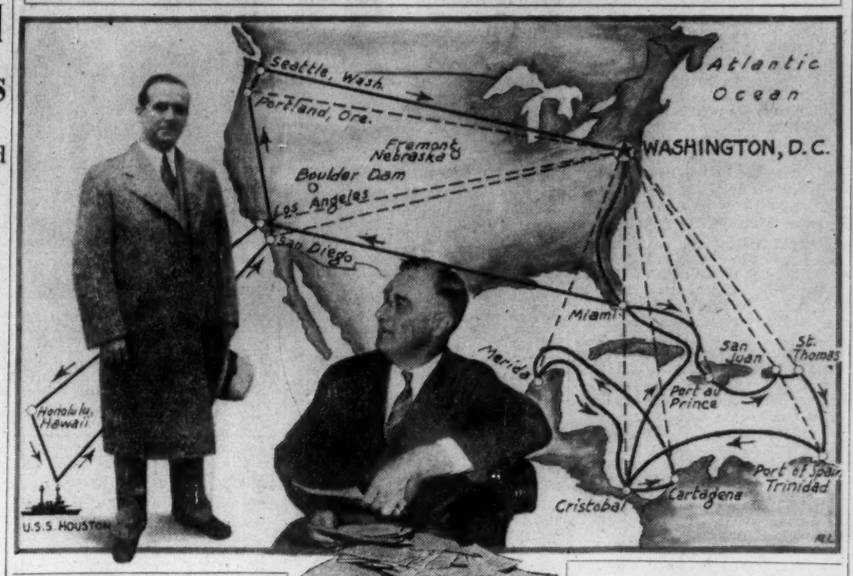
President Has His Own Globe-Trotting Mail Carrier



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By a Staff Artist

The Mail Goes Through

Map of Rail Routes, Dotted Lines, General Course Radiating From Washington; Solid Lines, Those Previously Followed by Theurer Delivering and Picking Up Roosevelt Mail. Left Inset—H. G. Theurer, United States Postal Inspector. Center—President Roosevelt

Processing Taxes To Get Quick Rule By Supreme Court

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14—In the first "decision Monday" of the new term, the Supreme Court today promised early review of the constitutionality of new-deal processing taxes, again rejected the plea to hear the case of Thomas J. Mooney; threw out an effort to revive the Frazier-Lemke Farm Moratorium Act which it declared unconstitutional at the last term, and agreed to hear argument in an appeal involving the newspaper advertising tax of Huey P. Long, passed by the Louisiana State Legislature.

These were only some of the highlights of a variety of announcements in which the court rejected or accepted jurisdiction over all sorts of disputes, some of major importance.

Hoosac Case Gets Hearing

In the most important of new deal issues now before it, the Court granted a hearing in the appeal of the Government in the Hoosac Mills Corporation AAA processing tax suit, started in New Bedford, Mass. The Second Court of Appeals in Boston decided against the Government, when it held invalid a claim for cotton processing taxes against receivers of the Hoosac Mills.

The Circuit Court reversed the District Court, and held the tax unconstitutional as a delegation of legislative power to the Executive, and as an interference by the Federal Government with farm production.

At the same time, a new suit involving the cotton processing taxes was filed in the court today by the Washburn Crosby Company, involving $135,768 of processing taxes due last May on corn and wheat.

Appealed Kansas Decision

The company appealed from a decision of a District Court in Kansas City, which refused to enjoin collection of the taxes. The company contended that the Hoosac Mills case does not bring the question of AAA validity up to date.

On the Mooney case, the court's action means that it does not intend to interrupt the proceedings of the California Supreme Court, although an ultimate appeal may be taken.

Cricket Orchestra Furnishes Music As Bugs Do Their Stunts

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 14 (AP)—The circus has opened for its annual autumn stand in the children's department of the Peabody Museum at Yale.

Sawdust, three "rings," numerous sideshows—all were present—as the annual insect frolic got under way. This season's circus has been given over to arthropods—backboneless performers with jointed legs—in fact, it is called the "arthropod circus."

It started out to be a hexapod circus—in honor of the six-legged insects—but the officials soon realized it would be an empty tribute, since there was little question that the tightrope performers, who were eight-legged arthropods, would reap the most applause for their daring feats on the trapeze, and that's exactly what has happened.

For in today's performances, which were witnessed by hundreds of Connecticut youngsters, the eight-legged creatures startled their audiences by their stunts from dizzy heights and easily "stole" the show.

In the big "ring" are more acrobats, grasshoppers, tree hoppers and leaf hoppers. The spryest acrobat of them all is a click beetle who has a queer spring on the under side of his body.

The "water ring" contains a company of blue-black whirligig beetles, so shiny and smooth that they cut through water with the greatest of ease, round and round in circles and if anyone comes too close, they dive under the water, each one taking a bubble of air with him, like a silver balloon at the end of his body.

The band "music" is furnished on one side of the "tent" by the cricket orchestra which keeps a merry din going all day, and on the other side the grasshopper band occasionally joins in. These are the "true" long-horned grasshoppers—slender, pale-green cousins of the fat ticket-taker, and the locusts in the big ring.

'F.D.R.' Gets Mail at Sea —But How!

By Erwin D. Canham

Chief of the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Oct. 14—In the midst of a tense African and European crisis, President Roosevelt is not so far from American soil as you would think. There is the radio, which keeps him in instant touch, but does not permit him to sign inevitable and important documents and orders necessary to the conduct of American policy in the crisis.

That latter job is the personal task of a smallish, smartly dressed, modest and quiet man: H. G. Theurer, postal inspector. And it is one of the most exciting jobs in the whole American Government. It is a job few people ever heard about. But a great deal depends upon it.

Even Better Than Radio

Indeed, apart from the essential but sometimes inadequate radio, Mr. Theurer provides the only vital link between the American people and their President. If you look sharply on every presidential train, every presidential dock, and sometimes at unexpected out-of-the-way corners of the world, you will see Mr. Theurer. He does not disclose his profession. But you can be sure that he is quietly going somewhere at top speed.

From 3:45 in the afternoon of Oct. 2, at the naval docks in San Diego, until sometime—possibly some zero hour—on Oct. 14 off Balboa, Canal Zone, Mr Theurer will probably not deliver vital state papers to President Roosevelt.

It is necessary to say "probably," however, for on many previous occasions Mr. Theurer has carried mail where it was never carried before. He is as likely as not, if occasion demands, to carry a history-making pouch by naval plane from Balboa to the President somewhere on the high seas.

But, according to present schedule, there will be 12 days when President Roosevelt will be out of touch for the purpose of signing documents. That seems to be the longest interval in American history. Last year

(Continued on Page 7, Column 3)

Japan Announces Its Cotton Export Cut to Philippines

"State Department agreements with Japan to reduce Japanese cotton goods shipments to the Philippines mean nothing to New England."

This was the conclusion of Russell T. Fisher, secretary of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, in Boston today.

"The average Philippine importation from Japan was for years only 2,000,000 square meters of cloth a year. This rose to 50,000,000 during the last 12 months," according to Mr. Fisher. "Japan now plans a reduction of 9,790,000 square meters, which means, after all, a net loss of 39,000,000 square meters of exports to the United States."

Indicating relative unimportance of the new agreement to New England, Mr. Fisher said that yearly cotton goods production in this section averages 1,599,861,000 square meters.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14—Japan agrees to limit cotton exports to the Philippines to 45,000,000 square meters annually, under detailed provisions announced here over the week end in the Administration's first tangible step to relieve the New England textile industry. The program was submitted to Congress on Aug. 21.

Informed circles entertain hope that it will be followed by other similar agreements guaranteeing a larger share of normally American textile markets to American manufacturers.

The total Philippine consumption of cotton textiles is approximately 95,000,000 square meters per year. Japan supplied 59,790,000 during the past 12 months and 56,356,000 during the calendar year 1934. Cotton textile shipments to the Philippines from nations other than the United States and Japan is almost negligible—not more than 5 per cent of the total.

In return for the limitation of Japanese exports to the islands, it was agreed that the Philippine tariff would not be raised against Japan. The arrangement was concluded when Hirosi Saito, Japanese Ambassador, informed Francis B. Sayre, Assistant Secretary of State, that a recently formed association of Japanese exporters had accepted the plan.

While of only two-year duration and entirely informal in character, the agreement was considered of

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

Was Amelia Decorated by Italy?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Oct. 14—Amelia Earhart Putnam has returned the Italo Balbo medal presented to her by the former Italian consul-general here last May, which she was given to understand was from the Italian Government, but which he now explains was a gift from him personally.

The action of Dr. Giuseppe Castruccio, in face of an inscription on the leather case: "Conferred on Amelia Earhart by the Italian Government, May 23, 1935." The Fascist ideology subordinates women. Dr. Castruccio has been transferred to Las Paulo, Brazil, and is on the way there.

Miss Earhart understood, as did the 2500 Chicago clubwomen before whom the ceremony was performed, that the recognition of her flying achievements was official.

But somewhere the procedure misfired. It is not clear whether representations were made to Miss Earhart that award of the medal had been a mistake. Some reports go so far as to say that the Italian Government withdrew the honor.

Dr. Castruccio called Miss Earhart's attention to newspaper accounts stating that the award had been official. Instead, it was personal on his part, he explained, a token of his personal admiration and "devotion."

Upon receipt of the letter containing this information, Miss Earhart, who became Mrs. George Palmer Putnam in 1931, promptly decided to return the medal.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Putnam are understood to believe that Fascist policy toward women is responsible for the fiasco. During her visit to Rome after her solo Pacific flight, she was entertained, but awarded no medals.

The Bible:
Beacon Light of the World

The thirteenth installment in this series of 54 daily articles, written for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR by Albert F. Gilmore, will be found on

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League Adopts Loan Embargo Against Italy

Credit Blockade Program Approved by 52 Governments

Two Still Say "No"

Argentina Reports Difficulty in Constitution that May Impede Adherence

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Oct. 14—Fifty-two nations decreed the financial isolation of Italy today with the Assembly's formal approval of its Financial Sanctions Committee's program on loans and credit embargoes.

As was the case when general sanctions were originally moved in the Assembly, Austria and Hungary made reservations on the financial sanctions against Italy. Argentina has a constitutional difficulty to overcome, but is not understood to oppose the program.

As foreseen, financial sanctions include interdiction of loans, either direct or indirect, subscriptions of public or bankers for public bodies, persons or corporations in Italian territory. Intermediaries are ruled out.

Thus the second stage of sanctions is already reached.

Argentina's Attitude

With regard to the report that the Argentine Republic (with 1,000,000 Italian inhabitants) had refused to apply sanctions, the Monitor is assured that before voting affirmatively in the Committee of 18 today, a statement was read to the effect that while agreeing to the plan with reservation "ad referendum" to the home government, attention was called to the dispositions of the Assembly's resolution of 1921.

Dr. Enrique Ruiz Guinazu, President of the League Council, made it clear to the Committee of 18 that Argentina had no specific objections to financial sanctions as planned against Italy, but explained that their operation might raise a constitutional difficulty for Argentina. He said it might be necessary for his Government to ask the Supreme Court to decide whether the Constitution permits such measures against another state. Dr. Guinazu stated that Argentina's Constitution contains certain provisions which limit the action of the executive.

Hence, Argentina asks that due account be taken of its special situation. But this by no means need be regarded as withdrawal of the state from collective action.

"1921 Resolution" Allows It

(In the Resolutions of 1921—which modify by interpretation the flat commitment expressed in Article VI—the Assembly agreed that "it is not possible to decide beforehand and in detail the various measures of an economic, commercial and financial nature to be taken," that such questions are to be decided "when the case arises" and that in some cases it may be thought wise to postpone "wholly or partially" application of sanctions "in order to reduce to a minimum the losses and embarrassments" which may be entailed in certain instances. The evident intent is to take care of special cases as they arise, and gives leeway for wise action by the Assembly.)

Financial sanctions were first considered in detail by a subcommittee of experts composed of the following: R. G. Hawtrey, Britain; Jacques Rueff, France; Nicholas Titulescu, Roumania; Charles Theodore te Water, Union of South Africa, and Demetrio Maximos, Greece. It then went to the Committee of 18 whence it goes to the Assembly's committee-of-the-whole.

Eden Dynamic Power

Under the dynamic impulsion of Anthony Eden, British Minister for League affairs, the line up of nations for the imposition of stringent sanctions on Italy is proceeding with surprising celerity.

There has been no respite throughout the week end, and after the first decision to prohibit arms to Italy, although permitting them to go to Ethiopia, the twin problems of financial and commercial measures were brought nearer solution today.

A committee now numbering 18, since Mexico has been added, is faced, however, with two conceptions—the one British and the other French.

British Plan Boycott

The British propose immediate interdiction of Italian exportations and an embargo on all raw materials considered necessary for war industries. As Mr. Eden pointed out, if the League states cease to buy from Italy it will lose 70 per cent of its trade with foreign countries and will be unable to make purchases abroad. This is held to be especially true if commercial credits are also rendered difficult. The efficacy of these measures fully applied, would be, according to Mr. Eden, complete, and since most countries have quotas for imports it would be easy to reduce by existing machinery the Italian quota to zero.

French Favor Italy

The French thesis is much more favorable to Italy. Delegates urge that while they agree with an embargo on raw materials for war purposes it would be dangerous and inhuman to forbid all Italian exportation. In depriving Italy of foreign funds for purchases abroad, the level of the life of a civilized population would be drastically lowered. Such repressive measures would appear

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

Colonel Roosevelt Refuses Borah Bid for 'Trust Buster'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 14—Conservative Republicans will not abandon their traditional stand and find common cause with the "trust-busting" faction of the "Grand Old Party," it was made clear by Col. Theodore Roosevelt today, in a letter to Senator William E. Borah (R) of Idaho, who had bid the son of the one-time President and founder of Bull Moose progressivism to follow in the footsteps of his father and essay with the western progressives to overthrow the present Republican leadership and make monopolistic control of the necessities of life the chief issue in the 1936 campaign.

Colonel Roosevelt turned a deaf ear to the call, reiterating that he would abide with those of the party who see "save the Constitution" and "new-deal spending" the chief issue.

Shows Party Division

His reply to Senator Borah served to emphasize the wide division in the party which is causing Henry P. Fletcher, national chairman, to "lie awake nights."

It also indicates unmistakably that, while Senator Borah was first in the Lucas poll for the Republican nomination next year, and geographically is the logical choice for it, his ideas are as unacceptable as ever to the conservative leaders who today control the party.

This was seen here today as an important indication, since it is from these Republicans that the campaign funds chiefly come, and it is axiomatic that money is one of the requisites to any attempt to elect a President.

Says Borah Misconstrued

Senator Borah's invitation to Colonel Roosevelt to desert the conservatives for the adventures of a crusade remained a secret for nearly a fortnight. It grew out of a bid from Colonel Roosevelt to the senior Idaho senator to address the National Republican Club, of which the Colonel is president and which he is seeking to make "a mobile force" in the party as the spearhead in the drive for G. O. P. rehabilitation.

Colonel Roosevelt denied today that the Borah invitation to him had the significance that had been read into it by political news commentators.

"Senator Borah feels very strongly on the matter of monopolies," he said. "I'm sure he had nothing more in mind than letting me know at some length how he felt."

Other Things More Important

He said he had now got round to replying to the Senator's letter and gave this out under date of Oct. 13 at the offices of Doubleday, Doran & Co., publishers, with which he now has executive connection. Important as he admitted the monopoly issue to be he wrote Senator Borah, it was overshadowed by issues like "the scandalous waste of the people's money" and tyrannical federal usurpation outside the Constitution.

"You are absolutely right about the rising cost of living being an acute and vital issue to every American family," he continues. "Undoubtedly monopoly bears thereon, but there are other great factors such as governmental extravagance.

Forty Taxes on Loaf of Bread

"It is a proved fact, for example, that approximately 30 taxes are paid in part by a pair of shoes, and that some 40 or more taxes find their way in a greater or lesser degree into the cost of a loaf of bread.

"We must explain to the people in clear terms that . . . a large per cent of the price of bread, meat and clothes represents . . . the extravagances and follies of government. Every unnecessary political government employee is, so to speak, sitting as an uninvited guest at meals with every family in the United States, eating a part of their food.

"Vitally important also are the attempts that are being made to subvert our type of government, to rob the various independent branches of their power and concentrate all in the hands of the Executive. . . .

On Road to Tyranny

"It is axiomatic that concentration of power spells tyranny, and that tyranny inevitably spells ruin, misery, and penury for the rank and file of a nation."

Senator Borah's letter to the Colonel held that "to urge constitutional integrity and shirk problems which alone determine the failure or success of constitutional government is the program of mere party expediency," and that this question of monopoly lay at the base of all the other questions of "taxes, debts, Government expenditures, regimentation, bureaucracy, the currency problem and so forth.

It was "fatuous" to assume, he continued, that the American people would return to power a party whose leadership was "so notoriously tied into" monopolistic interests.

Keeps Him Aflutter

He wrote the letter "in the confident belief," he said, "that the son of the only man who ever inaugurated a real fight against monopoly in this country would be sympathetically interested" in taking up the work of the Republicans who wrote in the statute books in 1890 "an uncompromising condemnation of all monopolies and combines."

"It stirs my blood," he said, "to have men talk about the preservation of constitutional government who are the liveried servants of those artificially combined economic forces, monopolies which are now fixing prices and levying tolls on millions of distressed people. . . . Both the old parties have been and are continually conniving at the reign of monopoly.

"One refuses when in power to enforce the law against monpoly and the other when in power suspends the law and removes all embarrassments or impediments to its ruthless activities.

Conference

© Harris & Ewing

William Green — President of the American Federation of Labor, at Atlantic City Convention

H. C. Fremming — President of Oil Workers and Chairman of A. F. of L. Reception Committee

Ray Murphy — New National Commander of the American Legion

Economy League, sponsored by Col. Henry H. Curran, former president of the Association against the Prohibition Amendment, has issued a statistical analysis of the New Deal's relief expenditures, charging that 06,000,000,000 has been added to the federal debt, and denouncing further "futile" experiments.

2. Representative Joseph W. Byrns, Speaker of the House, struck back at recent Republican assaults and praised the President's recovery program as a "brilliant achievement."

3. Senator Millard E. Tydings (D) of Maryland made available to the American Liberty League, dominated by Messrs. John J. Raskob and Jouett Shouse, complimentary letters and telegrams regarding his speech in the Senate of April 2 in which he attacked the Roosevelt financial program.

4. Charles Michelson, Democratic National Committee publicity man, and recognized as one of the most astute political advisers in the party, devotes his weekly letter to Messrs. Shouse and Raskob, and says they led the fight against Hoover six years ago. Piquancy was lent to his letter since Michelson was the publicity man for Shouse and Raskob in the "smear Hoover" campaign, when the two Democrats were in control of the national committee and were leading up to the nomination of Gov. Alfred E. Smith of New York.

5. The 1936 campaign handbook of the League of Women Voters called the spoils system "the most important issue in our country today on a long-run basis."

Motor Fatalities Show Steady Growth

(Continued from Page 1)

the six months were put at 28 compared with 42 in 1934's corresponding period.

The census bureau said Nevada's 1934 rate of 73.4 was the highest among the states and compared with Rhode Island's low of 14.6. Wyoming was placed second high with 45.25; Arizona third with 44.85 and California next with 42.62. The bureau added:

"An unusual situation is revealed which shows that the four states having the highest death rates are in the West rather than the thickly settled eastern states. This situation may be caused by deaths of transients but no statistics exist at the present time to prove this point."

Only three states—Kansas, Delaware and New Hampshire—reduced their death rate from 1933 levels. Gains over 1933 in the remaining states ranged from Connecticut's 2.07 per cent to Montana's 74.13 per cent. With the exception of Vermont, the percentage of gain was greatest in the Midwest, Far West and South.

Vermont gained 38.52 per cent in contrast to neighboring New Hampshire's decrease of 23.14.

Five Freshmen Tie For Princeton Prize

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 14 (AP)—For the first time in the history of the award, five undergraduates of Princeton University have tied for the freshman first year honor prize.

The prize, given annually by the graduate council to the student who gets the highest academic rating during his first year, is a gift of books to the library of the school at which the winner prepared.

The following five students tied for the award will be given duplicate prizes: Theodore French, Pawling, N. Y.; John Phelps, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Nathan Ford Jones, Rochester, N. Y.; Hans Arnold Panofsky, Princeton, and Craig Hugh Smyth, Scarsdale, N. Y.

Any Further 'Futile' New Deal Experiments Denounced in Report

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 — Other than the opening by Senator William E. Borah (R) of Idaho of a campaign against eastern conservative leadership in the Republican Party major developments of a political week end were: The National

President Threatens Federal Auto Control

(Continued from Page 1)

crippling injuries upon the highways.

The Chief Executive's letter to Mr. Long follows:

It is encouraging in the face of the appalling national accident situation to know that so many of our citizens are enlisted under a single banner working to control a tragic situation. May we be successful in increasing this number to millions, yes, to an accident prevention army that will include every citizen of the United States. There is a definite accident prevention work for every adult. The greatest responsibility is with the individual. It is generally the individual and not a group, that is responsible for an accident, hence if every one of us would recognize and assume his or her responsibility, we could reduce the accident toll of more than 100,000 fatalities in the United States. The major part of our safety problem would then be under control.

Great progress has been made in reducing industrial accidents, largely by arousing individual responsibility, but as yet corresponding control has not been established elsewhere. Deaths and injuries on highways in which motorcars are involved remain very high, yet if every individual would simply walk and drive carefully the annual highway death toll of some 35,000 would be appreciably decreased.

I must think that the automobile trade will see the importance of co-operating in all efforts to control reckless driving in operations rather than compel the public through its legislatures or possibly its Federal Government, to enact such controls for them.

Primarily, accident prevention is a local and state problem, but the National Government is not without its responsibility. I recognize this fact and to any constructive movement which will save lives and prevent injuries on the highways, I pledge the necessary and proper co-operative assistance on the part of the Federal Government.

From College Waiter To Student President

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TUSCALOOSA, Ala.—A youth who worked his way through college by sweeping dormitories, cutting grass on the campus, and waiting tables, is the new president of the student body at the University of Alabama. He is Carl A. Elliott, of Vine, Ala., who was elected president to serve for the 1935-36 session.

Elliott received his A. B. degree in 1933 at the age of 19. Since then he has been a student in the law school. The fact that he has worked his way through school did not mar his scholastic record. His name frequently appeared on the honor rolls. At present he is one of the dormitory monitors, teaches three classes of freshmen history and is head waiter in the men's dining hall.

Tariffs Aid India

Aided by high protective tariffs, the industries of India have grown rapidly in recent years, with the result that this country today ranks in the list of modern manufacturing countries.

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A. F. of L. Renews Legislative Fight For 30-Hour Week

(Continued from Page 1)

machine refinements was to blame for the continuing high unemployment; that wage increases had not been in proportion to this efficiency gain and that further cuts in hours were needed without lowering pay.

Further, it declared that the Civilian Conservation Corps camps would never solve the unemployment problem; that they could not continue indefinitely and were basically unsound.

The average working week was 37½ hours last year and actually had lengthened this year to 38, its report added. This analysis was submitted by Edward J. Gainor, delegate from the national letter-carriers' union, as chairman.

Challenge Repeated

When Mr. Green was called upon to speak on the same subject, he repeated the challenge of last year to opponents of the 30-hour-week plan to present "any other practical solution of the unemployment problem." None, he insisted, had yet been offered.

Mr. Green called the 40-hour week recently given to postal employees a practical working demonstration of the American Federation of Labor's philosophy, since "it has given steady work to thousands of substitutes who before were employed only one or two days a month." He pledged the full support of the executive council in a renewed fight for the Black-Connery bill, declaring that "if anyone does not wish to fight for it, let him get out of the way."

Workers' Theater

A workers' theater movement to help clarify trade union aims through the dramatic medium and to serve the cultural needs of a vast audience today has the endorsement of the federation in a sponsorship representative of 400,000 of its international membership. This initial venture of organized labor into the field of the theater will have the title of Labor Stage, Inc., and will encourage and co-ordinate nonprofessional stage groups to collaborate with existing trade unions in the enunciation of workers' economic and social goals through "large scale labor pageants, celebrations and mass gatherings."

Voicing hearty approval of the idea, Mr. Green envisaged it as a means for "the expression of labor's social aspirations and a channel of self-expression for the organized labor masses."

Temporary offices will be established at 3 West 16th Street, New York City, pending negotiations for a theater.

Japan Announces Cotton Export Cut

(Continued from Page 1)

major importance here in view of the tension which increased Japanese competition with American textiles in American markets has aroused during the past two years. New England textile manufacturers have complained bitterly of such competition and have demanded that the Roosevelt Administration resort to strong measures to save American markets for American mills.

The New England groups have generally linked this factor along with the cotton processing tax and the southern wage differential as being responsible for the decline in its textile industry.

The next step in the program to aid American textile manufacturers will be negotiations looking to a similar agreement regarding continental United States.

U. S.-Ethiopian Treaty

When an American mission visited Ethiopia in 1903, a commercial treaty between the United States and Ethiopia was signed.

Merchants Hail Gambling Ban In Tijuana as Step to Stability

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—Following President Cardenas' edict outlawing gambling, merchants and workers of Tijuana, Mexico, are looking forward to the future with hope that more enduring and respectable enterprises will come to help build a new community.

The present labor crisis in Lower California, once one of the most prosperous of Mexican territories, was brought about when President Cardenas made good his oft-repeated threat and abolished gambling.

Within a few hours, owners of the $6,000,000 Agua Caliente and the Foreign Club closed their establishments, announcing that they could not operate without benefit of profits made on roulette and blackjack tables.

The Foreign Club has since reopened in Tijuana with no gambling but is reported to be losing heavily in the venture. Several score laborers are at work cleaning the grounds at Agua Caliente.

The closings threw approximately 1500 employees out of work and indirectly affected 5000 persons in the Tijuana district, located 15 miles south of here. The workers were paid a month's salary, although they claimed that according to Mexican law they were entitled to three months' pay.

Workers File Claims

After the closing of the two places, the workers filed claims with the Mexican labor commissioner for back pay claims totaling $150,000.

Meanwhile, leading Tijuana merchants are secretly rejoicing that the curse of gambling has at last been lifted from their community. They are joining the chorus of general approval which went up from many Mexican newspapers when President Cardenas banned Lower California gambling.

These clear-thinking businessmen believe, as did the editors of leading Mexican journals, that Tijuana and Agua Caliente have long been a blot on the republic's name, and that too many American tourists judge the nation by the questionable behavior at Tijuana, Mexicali and Agua Caliente.

Miguel Gonzales, banking executive and owner of the Compania Comercial de Baja California, largest mercantile organization in Tijuana, is one of the stoutest advocates of the gambling ban.

"The trade which was attracted here by the gambling element was unstable and uncertain," Señor Gonzales said. "With gambling gone, we can expect to build up a steady trade which, although it may not be as large as formerly, will be far steadier and in the end more valuable to our city."

Confidence Is Expressed

Juan Robles, president of the Tijuana Chamber of Commerce, shared Señor Gonzales' opinion.

"We will show that we are able to prosper without the money which has come to us from American gambling interests," he said. "It may be hard to readjust at first, but I am confident we soon will have a more secure city than ever."

President Cardenas has refused to modify his order, although labor leaders have begged him to restore gambling for at least a year in order that the Tijuanans may gradually work into other trades.

The future of this town of 12,000 people depends on three principal factors: water, tourists and development of the free trade zone.

Water soon will be available from the $4,500,000 Rodriguez dam, which will be completed this winter. This project, financed by the Federal Government, will provide water sufficient for about 5000 acres in the Tijuana River valley, just ahead of Agua Caliente. This will provide work for thousands of Lower Californians.

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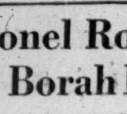

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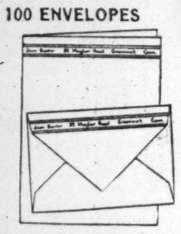

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

serve as pretext for warfare if either party were so disposed—which at present is not the case.

It is realized, however, that practical difficulties of such a solution are great, and no arrangement acceptable to both countries has yet been proposed.

According to the official Soviet statement, Saturday's clash resulted in several casualties on each side. While protesting through its ambassador at Tokyo, Moscow has simultaneously proposed the appointment of a mixed commission to investigate the incident on the spot, indicating the Soviet desire for amicable settlement.

Canada Elects—New Parties Lend Confusion

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Some 6,000,000 pencils were expected to mark ballots today, in Canada's most confused election in years. Two threatening new groups invaded the political scene—the farmer and labor Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, and the Social Credit organization. Issues were generally less clear-cut than usual. Premier Bennett had hinted at a national, coalition government by way of further adumbrating matters.

It is quite possible that the results of today's election will not be known in reality until Parliament meets, early next year. Not until then, it is said, could the issues and platforms be distilled into some clear form, if the voting result is not overwhelming one way or the other.

Poland—New Cabinet Conciliates Opposition

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW—Poland's new Cabinet is expected to mean four things to Europe:

1. Somewhat cooler relations with Germany, though still friendly.
2. A corresponding strengthening of ties with France and Russia.
3. A swing away from the post-Pilsudski army dictatorship, with its narrow basis of popular support.
4. Reconciliation with the leftist opposition groups and minorities, involving a trend toward more democrtic government.

The Prime Minister, Zyndram Koscialkowski, is the first nonarmy head of the Government since 1931. He takes a keen interest in foreign affairs, and is friendly to the French system of alliances where the Pilsudski policies had called for rigid impartiality as between the French-Russian and German systems.

Dern—U. S. War Secretary Visits Tokyo

TOKYO (AP)—George H. Dern, the American Secretary of War, paid his respects today to the Meiji Shrine, dedicated to the grandfather of the present Emperor Hirohito, whom the nation worships as the founder of modern Japan.

Aboard the cruiser Chester, Secretary Dern said he did not expect to discuss the future of the Philippines with Japanese leaders. "I am here on no mission," he emphasized. "It is merely a friendly visit."

Tomorrow he will be given an audience by Emperor Hirohito.

On his way to represent President Roosevelt at the ceremonies inaugurating the Philippines' new Commonwealth Government, the Secretary and his party will stay at the Embassy until Friday, when they sail for Shanghai.

President—Receives Post Bag at Panama Bay

PANAMA BAY (AP)—The U. S. S. Houston dropped anchor amid the Perlas Islands group of Panama Bay shortly before 9 a. m., E. S. T., today in the vicinity of popular fishing ground.

President Roosevelt was met here by the Destroyer Manley, which brought the first batch of mail to reach him since the Pacific cruise started.

Clipper—Completes Flight to Guam

GUAM, (Via Pan American Airways Radio) (AP)—Completing a 6500-mile experimental flight from Alameda, Calif., the Pan American Airways' clipper landed here at 5:40 p. m., today (12:10 a. m., E. S. T.).

Cuba—Former Navy Officers Held as Revolutionists

HAVANA (AP)—Thirteen men, including several former officers of the navy, were held incommunicado today on secret charges. The newspaper Diario de la Marina charged they were connected with Cuban revolutionaries in Mexico, who planned to send an armed expedition to Cuba.

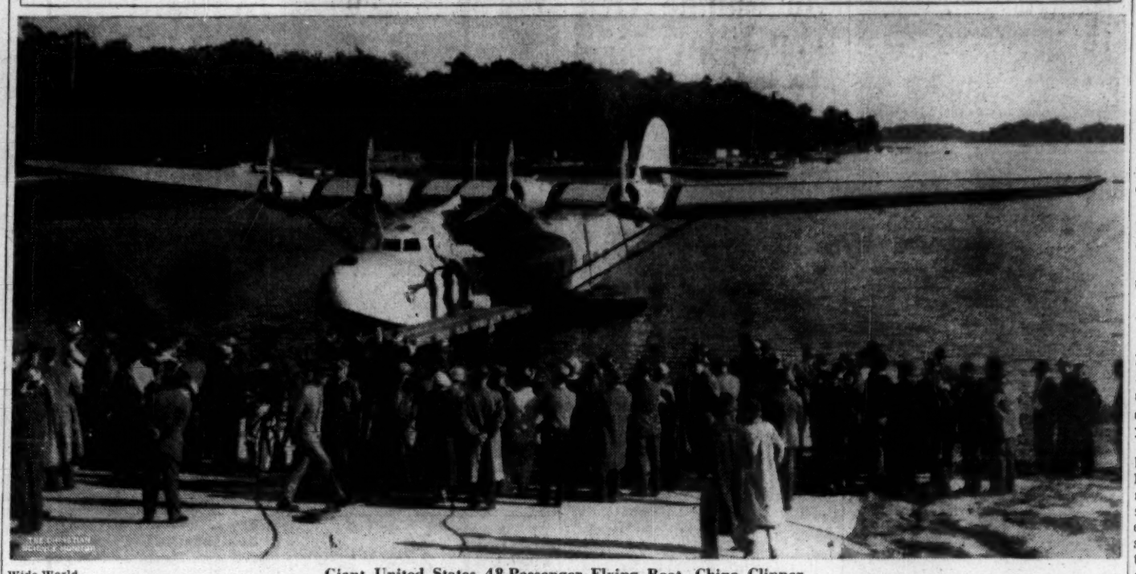
The newspaper says the secret police affirm the 13 left here aboard the Salvator Sept. 22 for Vera Cruz, where they expected to pick up other revolutionists on an expedition designed to overthrow the Mendieta Government.

Palestine—Altar at Ai Discovered

JERUSALEM (Palcor Agency)—The discovery of a temple dating back to 3000 B. C., the early bronze age, on the Biblical site of Ai, where Abraham was said to have built his first altar to Jehovah, was reported yesterday.

The important archaeological find was made seven miles north of here by a Palestinian woman, Judith Krause Marquet, whose work was originally financed by the late Baron Edmond de Rothschild of Paris and which is now being continued by the French National Museum.

Big 'Bird' Full of Passengers Visits Washington



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Ups and Downs in Greek Rule

IMMINENT return of the Greek monarchy is indicated in the Royalist coup of Oct. 10, followed by the establishment of a monarchist ministry under Gen. George Condylis and an Assembly vote restoring the old royal Constitution. Ex-King George II, exile in London, focuses attention in another of those strange ups and downs experienced by Greek rulers during wartime and postwar upheavals.

Prior to the World War, Greek sovereigns held their thrones in relative security. The first major breach came when Premier Eleutherios Venizelos, during the World War, resigned on March 6, 1915, in disagreement with King Constantine over neutrality. Mr. Venizelos favored joining the Allies. By October, 1916, he had formed an Independent Cabinet at Saloniki. Allied troops landed a little later at Piraeus to enforce demobilization of Constantine's troops.

Greece Joined Allies in 1917

After Britain had recognized the Provisional Government at Saloniki, Constantine abdicated, designating his second son, Prince Alexander, as successor. Mr. Venizelos then resumed the Athens Premiership. Greece formally, on June 29, 1917, joined the Allies. King Alexander passed on late in 1920. A plebiscite of Dec. 5 in that year overwhelmingly favored Constantine's return.

But Constantine's restoration was brief. A bloodless revolution in Athens over the defeat in Asia Minor at the hands of Turkey forced his abdication on Sept. 27, 1922. He named his son, George II, whose name was connected, apparently without evidence, with a counterrevolution in October, 1923. His exile came with proclamation of a republic on March 25, 1924.

From monarchy and republic, Greece went to brief dictatorship. Gen. Theodore Pangalos and Admiral Hadjikyriakos seized the Government on June 26, 1925, and formed a dictatorship. The strong royalist, General Condylis, was exiled, but returned to stage a bloodless coup and become Premier.

Liberals Won in 1927

Liberal revivals followed, and on Aug. 19, 1927, the Liberals won the election. Mr. Venizelos resumed power, on a Republican platform. It was nearly six years before Royalist Opposition defeated the Venizelists at the polls. From March 5, 1933, to March 2, 1935, Mr. Venizelos watched with increasing misgivings the trend toward return of monarchy. Last March he led an unsuccessful revolt against the Tsaldaris Government, and fled from Crete to exile.

The latest act in the drama finds General Condylis still the aggressive and gaining champion of restoration. On July 19 Premier Tsaldaris resigned under attack on his neutral stand toward the scheduled plebiscite. Mr. Tsaldaris resumed the Premiership on July 23, but was forced out by the Condylis coup of Oct. 10. As Premier of a more strongly Royalist Government, General Condylis foreshadows restoration of George II and may deprive the Nov. 3 plebiscite of meaning—if it is held.

Cattle Advocated to Replace Cotton As Staple of Southern Agriculture

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—A new era for the South, in which cattle raising will upset King Cotton's throne and become the chief means of livelihood, is foreseen by Dr. George W. Carver, agricultural research expert of Tuskegee Institute.

To that end, Dr. Carver is studying the capacity of Alabama and southern soils to grow feeds that will make cattle profitable. He points out three important factors, which he expects will bring about this change, as follows:

Outside Competition

1. Growth of foreign cotton crops, with cheaper labor than is used in the production of Dixie's staple, will reach serious proportions in a few years, reducing demand for American cotton in the world's markets.
2. Limitation of acreage and production, under the AAA regulations, has already made it necessary for southern farmers to seek other methods of adding to a limited income from cotton-raising, especially from feeds and foodstuffs.
3. Natural advantages of soil, climate and water make production of feeds and appropriation of land for pasture economical in Alabama and throughout most of the South.

Cattle Mean Fertility

Dr. Carver points out that this change from a cotton-growing to a stock-raising South would mean a richer South, because "you never saw a rich agricultural section without lots of stock. Cattle is synonymous with fertility of soil, and fertile farms not only have a higher value than soils devoted to one crop, but produce bigger crops."

"The growth of cattle in big numbers will attract more packing plants, and also enable those already in the South to run full time, instead of part time. More packing plants would mean more pay rolls for the South."

Dr. Carver began his researches upon request of the Montgomery Chamber of Commerce. He finds that the South has a responsive soil for the growth of a variety of feeds, so furnishing numerous possibilities of mixture. His friends are discussing means of providing him with a suitable laboratory in the proposed agricultural building, funds for which will be raised by a drive among southern whites, conducted by a committee of which Donald Comer of Birmingham is general chairman.

Ohio State Gets Coal

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 14 (AP)—The State Finance Division opened the way today for Ohio State University to replenish the meager coal supply which threatened to cause a shutdown of the school. Ray Allison, state finance director, said there would be nearly $25,000 available.

Strict Temperance Urged By Austrian Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—An appeal for strict temperance, addressed to all those who are entrusted with the lives of others, was resolved upon by 300 delegates, representing 15 States, at the sixteenth international railway temperance congress held here recently.

The appeal was not confined to railway men, but included also chauffeurs, motorists, coachmen, seamen, pilots, and others who are responsible for other people's safety. It was further recommended to advertise the economic benefits which can be obtained from abstinence and temperate habits, and to promote the growth of temperance organizations and local branches.

Ethiopians Raise Cotton

Ethiopian farmers raise cotton, maize, durra, wheat, barley, rye, teff, peas and sugar cane.

Hosch Named Dean Of Law at Georgia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Ga.—Succeeding Dr. Harmon W. Caldwell, who this fall became president of the University of Georgia, J. Alton Hosch, of Gainesville, Ga., an alumnus of the University of Georgia and Harvard University, has become dean of the Lumpkin Law School at the university.

Mr. Hosch is the youngest dean at the University, just as Dr. Coldwell is the youngest president of a state university in the United States. Entering the University of Georgia in 1920, Mr. Hosch was graduated with a bachelor of science in commerce degree in 1923, and a year later received his master of arts degree from the same institution. During the latter year he was student assistant in the School of Commerce. He was an instructor in commerce in 1924-1925.

Receiving his bachelor of laws degree at Harvard University in 1928, Mr. Horsch became associate professor of law at the University of Georgia. He entered private law practice at Gainesville in 1932, resuming his relations with the university this fall as dean of the Lumpkin Law School.

Unbeaten Chess-Playing Robot Shares Electric Show Honors

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 14—A robot 166 years old shares the honors of intricate mechanism with the latest electrical inventions in the House of Magic display, at the Electric and Radio Show in the Philadelphia Convention Hall.

The robot was constructed in Pressburg, Hungary, by Baron M. de Kempelen, and since then has performed its function of taking on all comers in checkers or chess, in all parts of the world—and in a variety of costumes.

A free radio set is offered as a prize to anyone who can beat the robot at checkers—but in spite of a continuous line of human opponents the prize has not been won as yet.

Of more immediate interest to housewives is the Philadelphia Electric Company's exhibit. Here is a special meter which shows instantly the cost per hour of any electrical device. All that is necessary is to plug in a vacuum cleaner, toaster, curling iron or what not, and at once the pointer indicates the cost in fractions of a cent, under either of the newly reduced domestic rate scales, based on monthly bills of less than $2.75, from $2.75 to $5, and over $5. To apply either one of these three rates to the appliance connected at the moment, the demonstrator simply pushes the appropriate button.

Further proof of electrical economy is given by small rotating cards given to visitors which show the number of hours which any appliance or lamp will operate for five cents. Those who had been looking over the newest radios at the exhibit were interested to see that an average set will run for 13¼ hours for five cents, under the less than $2.75 per month rate, or for 33¼ hours on the over $5 rate.

The Hammond electric organ shows just what it can do in one of the country's biggest auditoriums, as it is played at intervals during the show. Sitting at its little console, smaller than an upright piano, Dr. Rollo F. Maitland, Fellow of the American Guild of Organists, fills the Convention Hall with a rich volume of sound.

In marked contrast to the size of the instrument on which he plays at one side of the stage, is the huge console of the hall's famous pipe organ, standing at the other side.

Austria Gets Island On German Border

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—A further step toward improvement in German-Austrian relations has been made by an arrangement according to which the Germans recognize the rights of Austria over the small sandy island of Vornbach in the River Inn.

This island is only a sandy dune, but it is situated in the middle of the Inn where this river forms the frontier between Austria and Germany. Its ownership has always been disputed. The island acquired special importance because it began to be used about two years ago by those Austrians who fled to Germany.

They first swam to this island from the Austrian shore, and then were taken by boats to the German side of the river. Now that the rights of the Austrians have been recognized they will put up a gendarmerie post there and prevent fugitives from making further use of the island.

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BY THE MAKERS OF PARIS GARTERS

The William H. Mayo collection of pewter, together with fine old copper ware, much English chintz, also hooked rugs and furniture, will be sold at auction on Saturday, October 19th, at 10 A. M., at his late residence, Dunhuntun, Peterborough, N. H.

In this widely known assemblage of pewter ware, plates, platters, goblets, bowls, open and covered vegetable dishes, pitchers, mugs, tankards, candle sticks, chandelier and other pieces. Copper includes bowls, jars and vases, and other items.

JAMES A. HALL, *Auctioneer*

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Powers Rush Blockade Of Mussolini's Credits

(Continued from Page 1)

hostile and would compromise chances of an early and pacific settlement by arousing the deepest resentment in Italy. It is better, they argue, to move by gradual stages, reserving the virtual starving out of Italy for a last extremity.

Which Way?

These are the principal viewpoints. Both have their partisans. The British hold their method would shorten the war. The French believe it might prolong it, extend it and give it more desperate character. The French agree to exclusion from Italy as far as possible of chemical and minerals which serve a military purpose. They agree to the refusal of means of transport, such as automobiles, horses and mules. They agree also to an embargo on petrol and other propulsive products. But the French insist above all on leaving open the doors for conciliation and on avoiding whatever may unnecessarily envenom the conflict.

Losses Viewed With Alarm

There has come up in concrete form the very serious problem of compensations. Representatives of Roumania, Greece, Yugoslavia and Turkey, among others, argue that the execution of sanctions will fall heavily on them, as well as on Italy. Those countries which have considerable commercial relations with Italy may be ruined. Therefore their losses should be made up in some way.

It is to be remarked that, while they impose these sacrifices on themselves, it is not improbable that other states outside the League, or dissociating themselves from sanctions, or claiming neutral rights will profit by their abstention.

There Will Be Pressure

That raises another problem closely connected with compensation, namely, the pressure on states which do not conform to decisions taken here. In Europe alone there are: Germany, whose intentions are unknown; Austria, Hungary and Albania, whose intentions are quite well known; Switzerland, whose traditions and Constitution prevent it from closing its frontiers to Italy. How many other countries there are which have nominally agreed with sanctions but which will seize the opportunity of stimulating their export trade, only experience will show.

Bad Effects Shown

Is this fair? asked a Russian delegate. Should they not also be subject to collective penalties as well as Italy. Nicholas Titulescu of Roumania was particularly vehement against Hungary and Austria, which may sell to Italy what Roumania could supply.

It was suggested that trade statistics of the past two months should be taken as a guide to the quantities legitimately required by the various countries, but obviously this does not guarantee that there will be no excess sales.

Research Helps Now

As for purely financial questions, experts found their task facilitated by the existence of recent studies of a League commission which enumerated the different categories of credits. There is general accord that it would be improper to sequestrate or even temporarily to withhold from Italy and the Italians the free disposition of their funds in foreign countries or to suspend payments of interest and debts. It was stated in the committee in support of the suppression of commercial credits that American exporters have decided to refuse credits to Italian purchasers, but information on this point was not felt to be satisfactory enough to prohibit commercial credits entirely.

Germany May Now Withdraw

A proposed invitation to Japan, the United States, Brazil and Germany to participate in sanctions was affected when Saturday Germany—whose two years' notice to leave the League is expiring Oct. 21—sent its arrears of payment in full, namely, 5,000,000 gold francs to the League secretary. The legal point had been raised whether a country can juridically retire from the League until it has fulfilled its obligations. By this gesture, therefore, Germany removes the last doubt of its desire to be definitely free of its commitments to the league, though this freedom would not prevent voluntary co-operation.

First Sanctions Stir No Fears in Italians; Duce Plans Reprisals

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Oct. 14—Italy is not excessively embarrassed by the first inocuous sanctions which have been enforced against her by League members, it is declared here today.

Measures taken by the Fascist Government in the past 10 months are said to have placed the country in position to face financial and economic sanctions without seriously disturbing the economic life of the nation. Il Duce, however, will adopt economic reprisals against those countries which refuse either to buy Italian goods or to extend customary credit facilities connected with commercial transactions.

Might Shut Markets

If Britain, for instance, ceases temporarily to sell her coal to Italy, Il Duce will definitely close Italian markets for Britain and will place all future orders for coal with other countries which are well disposed toward Italy.

For the time being, Italy will renounce all strictly unnecessary imports, but there is a limit, it is felt, beyond which she will not go. Resentment against Britain, which is held to be mainly responsible for sanctions, is very bitter here and is growing daily.

Fear "Incident" Over Sanctions

Many observers consider this aspect of the Italo-Ethiopian conflict the most dangerous and are distinctly worried by the possibility of some Anglo-Italian incident connected with the enforcement of sanctions which might provoke unpleasant complications.

Meanwhile in Italian political quarters great stress is laid upon the reported surrendering of Ethiopian "Rases" or chiefs, which is held to prove how the Ethiopians living on the outskirts of the Empire are not anxious to fight against the Italians.

Some Rases Distrust Emperor

Distrust of the Emperor entertained by many outlying rases has, during the last few months, entered largely into the Italian contention that Ethiopia should be reduced to proper Ethiopian regions and that the so-called colonial empire of Menelik should be removed from the control of Haile Selassie. Just as Britain has left many native princes at the head of states under its control, so, too, Italy might well agree, according to circumstances, to leave those rases who themselves are well disposed toward her, as nominally independent chiefs under her suzerainty.

Financial Blockade Of Italy Passed By Special Committee

GENEVA, Oct. 14 (AP)—The official summary of the League of Nations' finance blockade against Italy program, as adopted by the Committee of 18 today, follows:

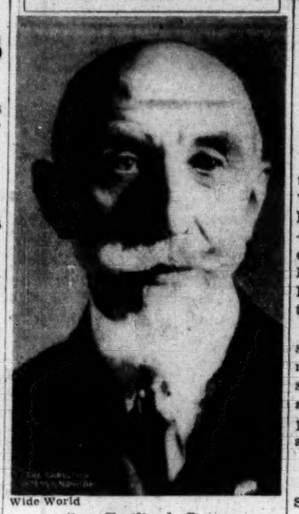
"This proposal relates to taking immediate measures by the government of states which are members of the League to render the following transactions impossible:

"All direct and indirect loans, subscriptions to loans, bankers' or other credits, issues of shares or other appeals for money for the purpose of obtaining funds for the Italian Government or for Italian public bodies or for persons and corporations in Italian territory. The governments would be requested to inform the Committee of measures which they have taken in conformity with the above provisions.

"The committee examined this draft point by point, several members asked for explanations as to the exact significance of certain of the provisions, especially in regard to branches of Italian companies abroad, branches of foreign companies in Italy, Italian insurance companies, and payments to the Italian Red Cross (which latter, owing to their humanitarian purpose, are excluded from the provisions taken).

"In the end, the draft was adopted with certain changes of detail."

Italian Generalissimo



Wide World

Gen. Emilio de Bono
Commander of Italian Forces in East Africa, Who Has Just Formally Taken Over Adowa for His King

De Bono Enters Adowa With Formal Ceremony, Mid Flowers and Flags

ADOWA, Ethiopia, Oct. 14 (Havas)—Gen. Emilio de Bono, high commander of Italian colonial troops, took official possession of Adowa yesterday.

The city, taken by Italians a week ago, was brilliant with flags and the streets were decorated with blossoms and triumphal arches as he entered the city.

General de Bono attended a religious ceremony at the Coptic Church and then presided at the dedication of a monument to the memory of those who passed on in the Italian defeat of 1896.

The monument carried this inscription:

"To the dead of Adowa, avenged at last."

After the ceremony, the General received native chiefs.

General de Bono was accompanied by Gen. Melciade Gabba, his Chief of Staff; General Cona, his Assistant Chief of Staff, and officers commanding various corps of the Eritrean Army.

Italy Can Finance War 'For Several Months,' According to London

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 14—Opinion in London city circles inclines to the belief that Italy, so far as finances —separate from all other considerations—are concerned, might be able to carry on a war for an appreciable period without outside aid.

One authority estimates this period at "several months."

Another points out that besides such gold reserves as may be still unused, quite considerable sums may become available partly by requisitioning foreign securities from their Italian holders, and partly by a system of exploiting the fall that has taken place in Italian Government 3½ per cent stock. This stock has gone down materially since its conversion in 1934 from 5 per cent. The Government is reported to be now offering to reconvert it to the old 5 per cent rate on payment by the holders of a premium. The procedure is recognized as being in the long run little else than a disguised form of inflation. Nevertheless, for the time being it is thought it may ease a situation which might otherwise very soon become acute.

Germany Sees League Provoking New Wars; Frick Glad It's Out

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Oct. 14—Germany's payment of outstanding dues to the League of Nations in order to legalize its withdrawal from that institution on Oct. 21 coincided with the statement by Dr. Wilhelm Frick, Minister of the Interior, emphasizing Germany's determination to hold aloof from Geneva.

"The whole world talks of war and rumors of war," he declared at Saarbrücken yesterday. "The so-called peace disturber, Germany, finds itself in complete tranquillity.

"Two years ago the Führer announced Germany's withdrawal from the League. I think, German compatriots, that none among us but rejoices that the Führer took this decisive step. For the League hasn't so far justified its alleged aims to create peace and reconciliation among nations. It might even be said that the League of Nations is the cause and provocation of new wars. Our wars are however against hunger and cold. We desire simply to win over our own people."

Columbus a Colonizer

The first colony in Central America was founded by Columbus in 1502 in Costa Rica where he left his brother Bartholemew.

Liberals Gain In Shuffle Of Polish Cabinet

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW, Oct. 14—A first step toward reconciliation with the Left Wing opposition parties—particularly with the Radical Peasant Party—and a move toward a more democratic form of Government for Poland is seen here in the important Polish Cabinet reconstruction which took place during the week end.

In this respect yesterday's reshuffle is considered the most significant since Marshal Pilsudski assumed dictatorial powers nine years ago, and it is the first time since 1931 that the Prime Minister is not an army man.

Irony in Situation

The retiring Premier, Col. Walery Slawek, is expected to take the leadership of the government group in the new Sejm and to some extent rescue that institution from the relatively weak role to which recent electoral constitutional reforms have apparently cast it.

Indeed there is irony in the present political situation for it was Colonel Slawek who was responsible for these changes which aimed at giving absolute power to the President and to take away corresponding power from the Sejm.

End of "Colonels' Government"

Now Colonel Slawek is going to the Sejm to make it stronger while Zyndram Koscialkowski, the new Prime Minister, who is rather Liberal and has always been attached to the Left Wing of the Pilsudski Cabinet, has put an end to the "colonels' government."

His elevation to the Premiership has raised the hopes of all minorities throughout Poland, especially Jews and Ukrainians.

Altered Foreign Policy

Although Joseph Beck is retained in the new Cabinet his influence is expected to be smaller than before in view of the fact that Colonel Slawek was not interested in foreign affairs, whereas both the new Prime Minister and the new Finance Minister, Eugenjusz Kwiatkowski, are keenly preoccupied with foreign policy.

In consequence Poland's policy is likely to be somewhat "slower" toward Germany without, however, altering its friendly basis, while an attempt will be made to revive the alliance with France and re-establish more amicable relations with Russia.

Temperance Allies In Britain Rallied To Active Interest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Eng. — British temperance interests are being urged to action. A tendency to regard the drink problem as able to solve itself is deplored.

A reminder that temperance cannot be expected to assert itself unaided when almost every strategic position on hoardings is occupied by brewers' advertisements was given by Mr. Isaac Foot, Member of Parliament for Bodmin (Cornwall), to the recent National Temperance Summer School at West Hill College, here.

The speaker said he did not believe that many members of the House of Commons were interested in temperance reform. He could not say what the constitution of the House of Commons would be after the next election, but it was most important that there should be a temperance spokesman.

The public conscience was being disturbed about the question of road dangers, Mr. Foot said, but he was certain that, whatever might be done about improving the equipments of cars, widening roads, or making pedestrian pathways, such expenditure would be largely futile if the problem of alcohol was left untouched.

English Church Army Establishes Refuges

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—To help homeless men tramping from the provinces to London in search of work, a ring of wayside refuges has been established round the metropolis by the Church Army. Here they are given food and shelter for the night. Next morning they are helped to get in touch with employers.

The scheme was started to check the flow of homeless men to the Thames Embankment and other localities in London.

Hostels have been established at points on the Great West and Great North Roads, to accommodate men coming from south Wales and the northeast coast, and on the east and south of London for those thrown out of employment at the end of the seaside season.

English Schools Offered As Community Centers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Part solution of the problem of providing recreation facilities for children after they leave school at the age of 14 is seen in a plan of the Juvenile Organizations Committee of the Board of Education to use school buildings as community centers.

Mr. Oliver Stanley, president of the Board of Education, disclosed the scheme during the opening ceremony of a new council school at Sheffield recently.

On the other hand, Mr. Stanley contended that school premises could not be more than a temporary or second-best expedient and that some more permanent solution was desirable.

Chagos Exports Fish

Chagos, an archipelago in the Indian Ocean belonging to Great Britain, exports coconut oil, coconuts, copra, guano and salted fish, about 330 A. D.

Has New Premier

Keystone

Ignacy Moscicki
President of Polish Republic

Foreign Interest In Leipzig Fair Registers Upturn

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—Although Leipzig's Autumn Fair is generally of greater interest and importance to the home market than to exporters, who concentrate on the Spring Fair, the necessity for exporting became so urgent this year that special efforts were made to attract foreign buyers.

Considerable success was achieved, especially as the number of foreign buyers arriving at the fair was about 25 per cent more than a year ago. All countries sent more visitors, with exception of Italy, Switzerland and Norway. Exhibiting firms numbered nearly 5000, or 250 more than at last year's Autumn Fair, and 600 more than at the 1933 Autumn Fair.

The fair was opened by Count Lutz Schwerin von Krosigk, Reich Minister for Finance, with a speech in which he surveyed Germany's economic situation.

Arms Outlay for Jobs

The Minister reiterated the grounds advanced by Germans for the present difficult position of their trade and finance. He declared once again that the Third Reich was doing its best to meet its liabilities, and that the outside world refused to recognize and to respond in the only rational manner to this good will and intention, namely, by buying German produce in large quantities.

Count Schwerin von Krosigk explained the "New Plan" that was introduced a year ago to promote the export of German manufactures, on the ground that it was an absolutely necessary consequence of measures and conditions "for which Germany cannot be made responsible." He refused explicitly even to consider the advice received from abroad that Germany should end her troubles by depreciating her currency, saying that each country has its special troubles for which there is no universal panacea.

The Count observed that the expenditure connected with the restoration of Germany's "military sovereignty" was part of the "creation of work" scheme that had given such a great impetus to industry and trade, and thus to the economy generally.

Reducing Deficits

All this had been financed, the minister added, with short-term credits. It was his wish and intention, until the redemption of these credits could be included in the ordinary budget, to have them gradually consolidated in the form of long-term loans.

Count von Krosigk mentioned further that the revenue from taxation had grown most satisfactorily during the past two years, so that it had been possible to reduce the deficits with which several foregoing years had ended, and to pay off some short-term credits.

He warned the public, however, that the carrying out of the present policy precluded any mitigation of taxation, and that the public must be prepared to sacrifice much to which it had become accustomed in the course of years. There must, the Minister added, be a return to the old Prussian frugality.

Kendall to Resign Post On Roper Advisory Group

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (AP)—The Commerce Department said today the resignation of Harry P. Kendall of Boston as chairman of Secretary Roper's business advisory committee would be accepted at the next meeting of the group, probably to be held here within a few weeks.

Kendall, whose intention to resign already has been made known, will continue until the next session, the date for which has not been set, when a successor will be appointed.

French Press Asked To Modify Attacks On British Policy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Oct. 14—Responding to the urgent appeal by Premier Pierre Laval, the French press today has abandoned or at least greatly attenuated its attacks on Britain.

Hostility to the British policy in the Italo-Ethiopian conflict attained such violence in a number of Paris papers this week end that an official protest was made to Premier Laval by Sir George Clerk, the British Ambassador. Specifically his protest was against a particularly violent article entitled, "Should England Be Reduced to Slavery?" published in Gringoire, a weekly paper with a circulation of nearly half a million.

Too Highly Colored

But it is understood that he also objected to the general anti-British campaign which has highly colored the columns of many French papers of the Right lately, accusing England of wishing to embroil France in a war with Italy to overthrow Fascism.

Moved by Britain's diplomatic intervention, Premier Laval yesterday issued a statement pleading for public understanding of the importance of Franco-British friendship and endeavoring to "reassure French opinion" on the implications of the Franco-British co-operation in the application of sanctions.

No Military Sanctions

"No doubt the situation is delicate," M. Laval declared, "but Franco-British collaboration, manifested at Geneva in the greatest cordiality, will continue to be exercised in the interests of peace. To those who fear military sanctions I wish to say that in my conversations with British ministers there has never been any question of them."

Premier Laval stated further: "For the benefit of those who might be tempted to oppose Britain" that there was no question of Britain taking individual action outside of the collective framework of the League, but that British and French action would be "in common."

He concluded by the affirmation that "we have, Mr. Eden and I, the same concern, the same determination to find peaceful settlement of the conflict in conformity with the Covenant."

Marked Modification

The result of this appeal has been a marked modification in the attitude of most of the French press. The semiofficial Temps acknowledges Britain's friendship is no less essential to French security than Italy's friendship. The nationalistic Echo de Paris softens its implications against British policy into a plea for sympathetic understanding of France's dilemma, while the widely read Petit Parisien today features a long leader entitled "To Our English Friends," urging Britain to revive the Anglo-French-Italian front established at Stresa by agreeing to withdraw the British home fleet from the Mediterranean and by accepting new negotiations with Italy.

Hungarian Journalist Expelled From Austria

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Oct. 14—Tightening up of the Austrian Government's control of foreign correspondents in Austria is seen here in the arrest and expulsion order against Laslo Beneš, the Hungarian journalist.

Mr. Beneš has been established here for many years and was correspondent of the official Budapest agency, Dunapost. He also ran a local news agency here which was used by most British and American correspondents. His connections were very useful to the latter who have now been deprived of a helpful source of unofficial information and will be driven to make greater use of official sources.

The official accusation against Mr. Beneš was not that he put out something incorrect in his bulletins, but that he spread "verbal gossip as information."

Washington Insights

People in the Capital See in President's Moves on Neutrality a Desire to Start an Economic Boycott Against Italy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12—Justifiably or not, the impression is widely held here that the Roosevelt Administration has embarked on a definite effort to inspire by the limited means at its disposal what in effect would be an economic boycott against Italy.

Factual proof that such is the intent would be difficult to find. To accept such a theory one must first assume that the Administration is desirous of co-operating to the utmost with the League of Nations in its effort to put all possible obstructions in the way of Italy's Ethiopian adventure.

If this is the case—and it is at least certain that majority opinion in the State Department in theory favors the doctrine of collective action against an aggressor as the best method of assuring peace—then the recent neutrality steps taken by the Government can be read in a light which would tend to bear out the economic boycott theory.

Hull Gives Hint

For read in this light the statement made two days ago by Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, would seem to indicate the launching of a new departure in American foreign policy. In that statement Mr. Hull gives voice to the thought that an early termination of all or any war is to the best interest of American trade.

Pursuing such an argument one comes to the doctrine that it is to the best interest of American trade to attempt to strangle any war. Applied to the present war between Italy and Ethiopia it would constitute an appeal to withhold from both belligerents any and all supplies which would be useful to them in carrying on war.

But since Ethipia is not a customer of the United States and Italy is a very large market at the moment for American motortrucks, scrap steel, cotton and petroleum products, its practical effect would be in the direction of an economic boycott of Italy.

First Warning Has Effect

The President's original warning that individuals engaging in transactions with either belligerent do so "at their own risk" undoubtedly has already had the effect of reducing to some extent American purchases from Italy. The first hint that it need not be taken too seriously by exporters of American goods to Italy was promptly followed by Mr. Hull's strong reiteration of the President's warning coupled with the enunciation of the new doctrine that long-range trading interests are served better by peace.

Why, it is asked here, did Mr. Hull act so promptly if it had not been the desire and intention of the State Department to go as far as possible to discourage trade with Italy? Certainly there is no immediate risk to American life or property involved in the sales of American goods for export to Italy.

Injects Moral Issue

With equal certainty his statement will have the effect of making American traders think twice before continuing transactions with Italy. The suggestion that such trade is a question for the "conscience" of the trader was made in high official quarters.

Perhaps the best method of estimating the Administration's intentions is to study their effect. It is, of course, too early yet to know whether what the President and the Secretary of State have said have resulted in any substantial diminution of American trade with Italy. The only known fact to date is that one of the largest New York department stores sent out word to all its buyers early this week to cease all purchases in Italy.

Further color is lent to the theory by the known fact that the State Department is dissatisfied with the form of the present neutrality laws and that R. Walton Moore, Assistant Secretary of State, has been charged with the task of drafting new legislation to be introduced at the next session of Congress.

More Power for President

His recommendations, it is learned from reliable sources, will urge Congress to confer discretionary power on the President in regard to embargoes. If the President now possessed such discretionary power, he would be able, if he chose, to cooperate with the League in applying trade restrictions against Italy and not against Ethiopia.

Not having any of these discretionary powers at the moment, the Administration is not in a position to co-operate legally with the League.

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Bouncing Short Waves Add To Problems of Police Radio

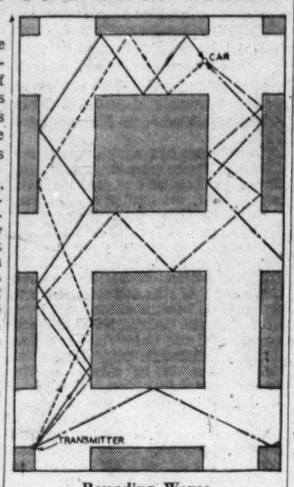
Experimental work done by the Western Electric Company in connection with its development of ultra short-wave police receivers revealed some rather unusual angles peculiar to those frequencies, the Bell Laboratories Record said in its October issue.

Since these very high frequencies, the Record said, travel an essentially optical path, they suffer reflection to some extent by every object they encounted. As a result the waves reaching a patrol car in the street have not come by a straight line from the transmitting antenna located at headquarters but have been bounced back and forth, like so many high speed tennis balls, by buildings and other structures.

Route of Waves

In general there is more than one path by which the transmitted waves may reach a car antenna, the Record continues. In the picture is shown an idealized plan of a number of city blocks and indicates four possible paths for the radio waves between the transmitter and receiver. Since this is a two-dimensional picture, the possible paths, of course, are more numerous and complex than shown.

In the study of the behaviour of radio waves it is known that whenever a number of them reach a common point by several paths, standing waves will result. There will be places where the waves will tend to re-enforce each other and other places where they tend to cancel each other.



Bounding Waves
The Chart Pictures Four Possible Paths for Radio Waves Between the Transmitter and Receiver

As a radio-equipped car moves along the street it will pass successively through these areas of re-enforcement and cancellation with the result that the received signal will vary in intensity in a proportional manner.

Speed and Reception

In a police car which is compelled to be constantly on the move it was found that at a speed of 60 miles an hour these fluctuations have a period of the order of a fraction of a second, a much faster change than an ordinary radio set would ever be required to handle. These rapid changes in signal level require that receivers for police work be equipped with a very fast acting volume control so that the transmitted orders may be received at a constant level of volume to the police officer.

Western Electric engineers "went to bat" on a high speed automatic volume control circuit and as a result, one is incorporated in their police receivers which maintains a constant audio, or speech level.

Ingenious Solution

Solution of the automatic volume control on the police receivers brought up another technical problem which was solved ingeniously. Western Electric transmitters are designed to radiate power only when an announcement is being made, and as a result in ordinary use the transmitter's wave is off the air for an appreciable part of the time. With the carrier and signal off the air the effect of the automatic volume controls on the receivers aboard the cars would have been to amplify the car ignition noises up to the full output of the loudspeaker and this would, of course, have been very objectionable.

This condition was avoided by incorporating a device called a "codan" in these ultra short wave police receivers. The purpose of this device is to reduce greatly the output of the speaker when no signal is being transmitted. "Codan" comes from the initial letters of the phrase "carrier operated device, anti-noise," which describes the function of the device.

* * *

Short-Wave Programs

The following list gives some foreign and domestic features which may be of interest to short-wave dialers:

Wednesday, October 16

Berlin—5:10 p. m.—Hitler youth program: Something about Frederick the Great. DJD, 25.4 m. (11,770 kc.).

Turin—6 p m—Symphonic concert. 2RO Rome, 31.1 m. (9,635 kc.).

Berlin—6 p. m.—Selections from the opera "Der Evangelimann" by Kienzl. DJD, 25.4 m. (11,770 ks.).

Madrid—6:15 p. m.—Valencian Songs. EAQ, 30.5 m. (9870 kc.).

London—10:15 p. m.—"D'ye Ken John Peel?" A program in honor of the immortal huntsman. GSD, 25.5 m. (11,750 kc.), or GSC, 31.3 m. (9580 ks.), or GSL, 49.1 m. (6110 ks.).

Thursday, October 17

Eindhoven, Holland—10:10 a. m.—Westminster Military Band. PHI, 25.5 m. (11,730kc.).

Berlin—5:10 p. m.—Songs of forest and hunting for chorus and instrumental music. DJD, 25.4 m. (11,770kc.).

Madrid—7 p. m.—Program for English listeners. EAQ, 30.5 m. (9870kc.).

London—10 p. m.—The Broadhurst Septet. GSD, 25.5 m. (11,750kc.), or GSC, 31.3 m. (9580kc.), or GSL, 49.1 m. (6110kc.).

Toronto—10 p. m.—Canadian Press News. CJRO, 48.78 m. (6150kc.), CJRX, Winnipeg, 25.60 m. (11,720kc.).

Friday, October 18

Eindhoven, Holland—9:45 a. m., Coloratura singers. PHI, 25.5m. (11,730kc.).

Madrid—6 p. m., Spanish Fantasy. EAQ, 30.5m. (9870kc.).

Turin—6 p. m., "Il Cavaliere Della Rosa," by Strauss. 2RO, Rome 31.1m. (9635kc.).

London—7 p. m., "The King's Double," musical burlesque by the Mellhuish Brothers. GSC, 31.3m. (9580kc.), or GSB, 31.5m. (9510kc.), or GSL, 49.1m. (6110kc.).

Schenectady, N. Y.—11:45 p. m., The Open Road, sketch. W2XAF, 31.4m. (9550kc.).

Saturday, October 19

Pittsburgh—12:30 a. m.—DX Club. W8XK, 25.2 m. (11,870 ks.), 48.8 m. (6140 kc.).

Geneva—5:30 p. m.—League of Nations—Summary of week's events. HBL, 31.2 m. (9650 kc.).

London—6:40 p. m.—"A Matter of Minutes." GSC, 31.3 m. (9580 kc.), or GSB, 31.5 m (9510 kc.), or GSL, 49.1 m. (6110 kc.).

Madrid—7 p. m.—Program for English listeners. EAQ, 30.5 m. (9870 kc.).

Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News and review of the week in English. DJD, 25.4 m. (11,770 kc.).

Sunday, October 20

Boston 5:45 p. m.—"The World's Week," dramatized review of outstanding events, directed by Lewis Rex Miller, Editor of the Weekly Magazine Section of The Christian Science Monitor, W1XAL (6040 or 11,790 kc.).

Isaiah Helped Judah in Time of Need

Book Regarded as Best Example of Clear-Sighted Prophecy in the Old Testament—Foretold Coming of the Messiah—Jeremiah Was First Prophet to Dictate Messages to a Secretary

The Bible: Beacon Light of the World
Thirteenth of 54 Articles
By **Albert F. Gilmore**
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HOSEA was the last of the Northern prophets. While he was still proclaiming his message of love and understanding, in the South there sprang up a prophet destined to become a great force for good in Judah's time of need. This new voice was Isaiah, whose works extended over 50 years. Isaiah was an aristocrat, educated and of brilliant mind, poetic by nature, but with something of the outlook of a statesman. He, too, foresaw the difficulties facing Judah.

The Assyrians were gaining strength and pushing westward; and if King Pekah in the north should join with their forces, Damascus would fall and the way be opened for a complete conquest. Therefore, he importuned Ahaz, warning him of the impending danger, but apparently to little purpose. The oncoming forces from the east, sweeping northward, took Damascus. After three years' siege, Samaria, capital city of the northern kingdom, also capitulated, and the Ten Tribes of Israel, to the number of nearly 30,000, were led captives to Assyria, ultimately to disappear from the stage of history.

Three Divisions in Isaiah

The fate of the Ten Tribes may be likened to the disappearance of the River Barada, ancient Pharpar, which takes its rise among the snows of Hermon. After giving its living waters to Damascus, it disappears in the desert waste to the East, swallowed up in an immensity of thirsty sand. Likewise, the Ten Tribes disappeared as an entity, submerged in the sea of humanity which peopled the Tigris-Euphrates region in those early centuries. Much speculation has arisen regarding the disappearance and subsequent history of this host of Israel, but no definite conclusion has been reached.

The Book of Isaiah, viewed under the light of modern scholarship, logically divides itself into three parts: First, Second, and Third Isaiah. First Isaiah presents the prophecies, messages, and admonitions of the spiritually minded prophet, himself, from about B. C. 740 to 700. No doubt additions were made to this original document by the editors and compilers in later centuries.

From internal evidences, it is assumed that the Second Isaiah was written at a later period, probably near the close of the Babylonian captivity, and consequently by another author than the redoubtable prophet. Regarding the Third Isaiah, the case is not quite so clear. Scholars differ as to its authorship. It is believed that the last 11 chapters could not have been written by the same author who wrote the Second Isaiah, that is, chapters 40 to 55.

Confident of Restoration

It is held that the author of the second division lived in exile in Babylon with his brethren whom he tried to comfort. Of their final restoration to their Holy City, he was confident. On the contrary, it is evident that the author of the last 11 chapters lived in Jerusalem, and was prepared to welcome others who would return from the long captivity. The Book of Isaiah in its entirety furnishes the best example of clear-sighted prophecy found in the Bible. It plainly foretells the coming of the Messiah, and describes in detail the mission of the Christ.

Isaiah, Jeremiah, and Ezekiel are usually termed major prophets, not solely for the superior importance of their messages, but perhaps because of their length. Many of the lesser, the minor prophets, also delivered messages of great importance; but the records in most instances were brief in comparison with the three termed "major"; hence the term "minor."

Jeremiah, son of Hilkiah, is described as of priestly descent. He lived in a small community near Jerusalem. His career, nearly as long as that of his predecessor, the great Isaiah, is believed to have extended from 626 to 586 B. C.

Period of Severe Trials

This was a period of trying experiences to the Southern kingdom, as it was beset by many dangers from the East. Whereas Jeremiah's predecessors had delivered their messages orally, he caused his to be written, being the first of his line to adopt this method of disseminating his views. It was during the early years of his ministry that the Book of the Law was found by Hilkiah in the Temple.

Jeremiah dictated his messages to Baruch, his secretary. When the latter read the contents of the Roll to the people, the King heard of it and ordered Baruch to read it to him. But Jehoiakim was angered at the contents and burned it. Under Jeremiah's order, however, Baruch rewrote it, and it was extended beyond the contents of the first Roll. This Roll, it seems, was the beginning of our present book of Jeremiah.

Like many another prophet, Jeremiah found that his words were not heeded. He was even thrown into prison, and later taken to Egypt, where tradition states he was executed. But his work lived after him, and lives today disseminated throughout many of the Psalms. The somewhat gloomy cast to his messages tends to suggest a stern and severe mentality. But in estimating his works, it should be remembered that his heart's desire was to save Judah from her pending fate, and his prophecies were inspired by the historic happenings of that turbulent time.

Chapters Added to "Roll"

It appears that to the first issue of the "Roll," destroyed by order of King Jehoiakim, were added several chapters, probably 1, 14-20, and 25, when Baruch made a second copy. Several copies were made at a later date by the faithful scribe. And it may have been after the passing of Jeremiah in Egypt that the disarrangement of the chapters occurred.

Of the character of the "gloomy" Prophet, no better statement has been made than by Dr. George Findlay, of Leeds, Eng.: "Jeremiah has neither the sublimity nor sustained oratorical powers of Isaiah, nor the pungency of Amos, nor the fire and verve of Nahum, nor the subtlety of Habakkuk, but in the richness of imagery, in fullness of human interest, in lucidity and naturalness, in his command of the various resources of poetry, eloquence, pathos, and practical appeal, Jeremiah is the greatest of the writing Prophets." Surely no higher compliment could be paid to one whose faith enabled him to stand by his firm conviction.

New Deal's Humanity Praised By Johnson as He Quits WPA

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 14—Brig. Gen. Hugh S. Johnson again is bidding good-by to official life and will hand over the machinery of the Works Progress Administration for New York City to Victor F. Ridder, publisher of the New York Staats Zeitung, the Journal of Commerce and the Long Island Daily Press, tomorrow.

General Johnson, who came here in July at President Roosevelt's request, much as he was drafted to head the National Recovery Administration, to make this city a pace-setter in the $4,880,000,000 federal plan for getting the unemployed off home relief and on the work rolls, leaves the job with his objective achieved. Today, 220,000 jobs are either filled or waiting, and men are moving into the last 20,000 at the rate of 5000 a day. This puts the city, with its 1,000,000 destitute, far ahead of the Empire State and the rest of the nation in works progress enrollment, although the recruiting program has been beset from beginning to end by strikes, administrative tangles and criticisms.

Tours Rest of Year

It was at the latter that the General directed his final salvo in a radiocast survey preliminary to a stumping tour to "talk about politics, economics and the Constitution." When he finishes his itinerary in January, 1936, it is expected he will have catalogued most of the issues vital to the 1936 presidential campaign.

In taking up the works progress obstructionists in New York, the General excoriated the "Tories" rather than the "Reds," declaring that the former, "determined to destroy the Roosevelt Administration," had begun their efforts to make his job here impossible the day he came, magnifying "every ripple of annoyance into a tidal wave of destruction." He saw them, indeed, in a solid front with the Communists, presenting the country with the spectacle of the "intellectual hippopotami of the right, using their elephantine strength to serve the ends of their own most bitter enemies."

Had Its Day

But the forces responsible for this sabotage campaign, he asserted, were "not going to be tolerated in this country any more," because all they proposed was to condemn and cease all present effort for a better deal; their philosophy "had its day, and it wrought this ruin, and we are never going to be fooled by it again."

He went on to remark:

"If the New Deal, by reason of much of its impracticality and some of its mistakes, veers aside into a pit that may again seriously bog the whole country, that catastrophe cannot be averted on any plan that seeks to frustrate the very objects which the New Deal was invented to obtain—a more even distribution of the blessings of this country, a firmer security against destitution for great areas of the underprivileged, and an end to the black despair which for six years now has hung like a cloud over nearly one half of the population of the United States.

"The New Deal needs realignment, but it doesn't need new aims. Minimizing the President and attempts to frustrate rather than to improve his plans won't do any good, because the underlying principle of the New Deal is humanity. It can't be attacked by saying, 'You are taking the wrong way to humanity—let humanity go hang.' Yet that, in effect, is what these old leaders do, and that is all they do. It is a pity, for it gives the country no chance to improve its policy, and we must improve, because we're not doing this thing right."

Praise for LaGuardia

General Johnson attributed the first big reason that the New York City undertaking was "over the top" to the fact that "Fiorello LaGuardia is Mayor." He said he had not seen his equal "in peace or war." Other chief factors, he continued, were that he found here, in the work relief bureau headed by Col. William J. Wilgus, resigned, "one of the best organizations he had ever seen," and, in the person of Park Commissioner Robert Moses, "a go-getting genius in administration who is going to leave a front entrance for the nation in which the whole country can take pride."

Committee Reports

As the Generel prepared to move out of the New York PWA headquarters, the citizens' committee, named by him and Mayor LaGuardia to study the white-collar field of work relief, reported in refutation of the "boondoggling" nature of these projects. The committee, headed by Benjamin H. Namm, places emphasis on the permanent aspects of unemployment. It notes that for five years relief has been handled on the basis of emergency service, and it advocates, by way of meeting the actual situation, a permanent, long-range program.

Exhibit Shows Beauty Shops Flourished 2000 Years Ago

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 14—The first unit of a museum designed to illustrate that there is nothing new under the sun was opened at New York University today with working models, maps, charts and photographs to show that mass production and machine guns, rugged individualism and crop control, beauty shops and sweatshops are at least 2000 years old.

Administered by the American Classical League for high school and college students when completed, the museum will present a well-rounded picture of the commonplaces of antiquity.

Models of Roman shops and farms, relief maps, a miniature aqueduct and social drawings that resemble the work of a Fifth Avenue photographer are included in the present exhibition. All were made by relief workers under the direction of Prof. Casper J. Kraemer Jr., head of the classics department at Washington Square College.

In opening the museum, Dr. Floyd A. Spencer, secretary of the American Classical League, explained that a parallel in antiquity can be found for almost every twentieth century idea.

"Mass production and advertised brand names, the twin gods of present-day industrialism, were prevalent in the time of Augustus, who ruled from 30 B. C. to 14 A. D.," Professor Spencer said.

"We have in the museum a three-dimensional model of a pottery shop that may well have been a corner in the famous factory of a lamp manufacturer named Fortis, whose methods and name resembled our own Henry Ford."

Among the museum exhibits are similar models of wholesale bakeries, ancient Roman war machines and carriage factories where the specialization closely approached that found in modern automobile factories.

Ideas current in ancient times are not so easily illustrated, but a large model of Cato's farm shows how that agriculturalist practiced what he preached about diversification of crops.

The ancients had also tried their hand at governmental price fixing, without success, according to Professor Spencer.

Jury Acquits Two In Stoll Kidnaping

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 14 (AP)—Mrs. Frances A. Robinson, wife of the fugitive Thomas H. Robinson Jr., and her father-in-law, Thomas H. Robinson Sr., heard a federal court jury clear them yesterday on a charge of plotting and helping in the $50,000 kidnaping of Mrs. Alice Speed Stoll, Louisville society matron. Mr. Robinson Sr., Nashville bridge engineer, and Mrs. Robinson, both admitted that Mr. Robinson Jr., an insane asylum inmate hunted by G-men for the last year, is the kidnaper.

Judge Elwood Hamilton had instructed the jury it could recommend the death penalty under the Lindbergh kidnaping law if it saw fit on a conviction.

Mrs. Stoll was held for six days in a hideout apartment in Indianapolis, and released upon delivery of the $50,000 ransom money. Defence attorneys held that the Stoll family "begged" Mrs. Robinson to deliver the money, and that she took good care of the victim. Moreover, she refused to go away with her husband after he had the money.

Charles Embry, member of Mrs. Robinson's defense counsel, announced at Nashville, Tenn., that "papers asking a divorce decree for her will be filed as soon as we can get them ready."

Ethiopia Lion Country

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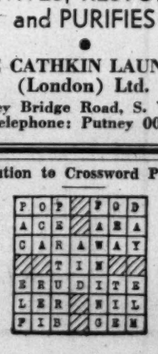
Solution to Crossword Puzzle



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Civilization Has Marched Away From Ethiopia

Empire is Medieval and Feudal in the main, without real centralization of Government; Haile Selassie has done his best as a modernist to uplift his people.

By R. H. Markham

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ADDIS ABABA—I am writing this from a small and comfortable German hotel in the capital of Africa's only independent native kingdom—whose independence is again threatened by a European power.

It is midnight and dark outside, for there are no street lights and thick clouds cover the sky, as often in the rainy season. But for once the nocturnal blackness is broken—by weird torches waving in the forests and by bonfires flickering beside the roads and paths.

A religious festival is being celebrated and the Government has suspended the strict 8 o'clock curfew regulation. The people are allowed to stay out as long as they like, to build fires in front of their houses and throw sweet-smelling fire brands into the air, producing the effect of fireworks. For days, strong black porters have been trotting into town with huge bundles of wood on their heads in preparation for this holiday. The city resounds with the dull beating of drums and with wild, monotonous, rhythmic cries which constitute the songs of primitive peoples.

No Street Names

The streets are not named. The houses are not numbered. They are mostly straw huts, built in clusters in the woods and joined to one another by tortuous paths leading among gullies and streams. A few of the main thoroughfares are paved. No sidewalks exist. The number of inhabitants is not known. The city spreads over a vast area, certainly larger than that of most European cities. There is no sewerage or water system. Refuse is eaten by howling hyenas during the night. Yet the site of Addis Ababa is strikingly beautiful, the soil is rich, the climate ideal and it might be one of the most attractive cities in the world.

All this typifies the whole of Ethiopia. It contains many forests, has some of the most magnificent mountains in the world, and consists largely of a high, fertile plateau, supplied with plenty of water and rejoicing in a very pleasant climate. It is surrounded by hot, arid deserts and has no good outlets, since foreign powers have taken possession of its natural seaports.

Patriarchal and Despotic

The country is divided into provinces or kingdoms, ruled by semi-independent governors who claim the status of kings and exercise the offices of judges, executives, lawmakers, army commanders and especially tax collectors. Their rule is, at best, patriarchal and, at worst, despotic. They are under the King of Kings, who is an absolute sovereign, who has usually obtained his position by virtue of his prowess and ability, for all the local kings are aspirants to the central throne when vacant. The present Emperor is an active, hard working and intelligent ruler and is doing his best to introduce reforms into the country. He has a Ministerial Council and a Parliament. And he is a first-rate statesman.

The economic system is primitive. Though larger than France and England combined it buys and sells far less than Denmark. The main products are stock, grain and coffee. The land is poorly cultivated, there are few roads, not many factories and a very small number of mills. Commerce, banking, industry and the trades are to a large extent in the hands of foreigners. Most rich Ethiopians secure their wealth either as feudal lords or government officials.

Theoretically all the land belongs to the Emperor. He assigns most of it to the church and to his faithful supporters who make their serfs and even their slaves cultivate it.

A Dollar a Month

The standard of living is very low, thousands of families maintaining themselves on an American dollar a month each.

Feudalism, in the full sense of the word, exists throughout the land. Without any question there are hundreds of thousands of slaves.

One cannot travel from province to province even in peacetime without special permission and merchandise is subject to customs duties at every provincial boundary.

During the last 65 years there have been five emperors, each of whom came to power by violence or was deposed by violence. By far the greatest among them was Menelik who reigned 25 years and really created the modern Ethiopia. But in many ways the present Emperor Haile Selassie is a better ruler than Menelik. But every ruler has used violence to acquire and maintain his domination.

At present, schools are rare and illiteracy is almost universal. The secret service is efficient and a feeling of freedom among the people is lacking.

Most commentators say that Ethiopia is still in the Middle Ages. But the fact that most other nations of the world have now advanced far beyond that condition is what constitutes the Ethiopian problem.

Ethiopia represents an economic and political vacuum in the modern world, and nature abhors a vacuum. The basic fact is that a very rich land with an unusually salubrious climate remains largely unused. The world would concern itself very little with the manner in which the Ethiopian tribes manage their affairs if Ethiopia were all desert.

Wide World

Busy Market Place of Harar

This City, Toward Which the Italian Forces From Somalia Are Now Converging, and Second in Importance to Addis Ababa, Is Even Less Touched by Modern Civilization. Its Market Place Is a Jumble of the Several Nationalities That Go to Make Up the Feudal Empire of Ethiopia, the Biblical Land of Kush

Chickens and Ducks Decrease in Britain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Chickens and ducks are decreasing in Britain, according to the findings of a recent livestock census. This is the first serious decline in poultry numbers, with the exception of the abnormal World War period, that has ever been recorded.

The total number of adult birds in Britain in 1935 (that is, the laying and breeding stock of poultry upon holdings of an acre and upward) was given as 26,579,344, a decrease of 4.7 per cent compared with 1934.

It is therefore expected that British production of eggs and poultry in the coming year will be considerably less than in recent years.

A commission is to inquire into the reasons for the decrease in poultry and its attendant problems.

Austrians Take to Cycling

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—Bicycling has lately become so popular in this country that 150,000 machines have been sold within six months. Cycle factories continue working to full capacity with three shifts of operators. Traffic authorities plan to introduce cyclist licenses. "Pay your tram and bus fares to me," the cycle dealers are advocating, "and your bicycle will be yours after only 10 months."

Aloisi Defends Italian View In U. S. Radiocast

ROME, Oct. 14 (AP)—Baron Pompeo Aloisi, chief Geneva envoy of Italy, made a radio plea for fairness last night direct to the United States—a plea that Great Britain's post office refused to relay last week.

In the conclusion of his address he expressed the hope and belief that the "well-known spirit of justice of the American people will understand and rightly value the reasons which have obliged Italy to assume its present attitude in regard to Ethiopia."

League Must Change

A peaceful settlement of his nation's war with Ethiopia, the Baron said, is still possible, "but only on two conditions": First, the League of Nations, he asserted, must discard its "policy of two weights and two measures" and second, the League Covenant must be made to "harmonize" with the changes of modern times.

Baron Aloisi spoke in English, answering questions before the microphone.

Asked whether Italy had not broken her word under the Kellogg Pact he replied, "No," and cited reservations to that treaty by the United States Senate and the British Government.

For Self-Protection

The American reservation, he declared, provided "the right of self-protection may extend, as it frequently does extend," beyond a country's borders. Great Britain, he added, refused to "limit its freedom of action in certain parts of the world."

The speaker said Italians are "exercising our rights of self-protection in Eritrea and Somaliland." The borders of these colonies, he contended, in the last 10 years have seen "about 90 incidents."

Ethiopia, he went on, is not a coherent state but a "vast belt of conquered colonies."

Baron Aloisi defended Italy's support of Ethiopia's entrance into the League by recalling conditions made at that time. But Ethiopia, he argued, failed to fulfill those conditions, including abolition of slavery and restriction of the arms traffic.

The Baron's speech originally had been arranged for last Thursday night from Geneva, but just as he was preparing to broadcast, word was received that Great Britain had refused to allow it to be relayed by an English station.

Baron Aloisi's speech, covering about 10 minutes of a 15-minute period, was broadcast by the Columbia Broadcasting System as was explained for the Italian viewpoint to be expressed as the C. B. S. had already given similar time for a radiocast by Tecle Hawariate, Ethiopia's representative at Geneva.

Thomas Morgan of the United Press at Rome gave the introductory remarks and asked Baron Aloisi questions. The answers were given in excellent English by the Italian speaker, and the relay over a coast-to-coast network (at 2:45 p. m. in the New England states) was clear and satisfactory.

Austria Puts Ban On Ethiopian Films

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Vienna, Oct. 14

THE Austrian Government has issued orders forbidding the exhibition in Vienna of any films dealing with Ethiopia. It is understood the prohibition is due to a protest of the Italian Minister here against the showing of certain German films which aroused the enthusiasm of the crowd.

Alcohol 'Chiseling' Reported

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (AP)—Franklin C. Hoyt, new chief of federal liquor control, hears there has been "a certain amount of straying" from the liquor industry's "fair trade" rules since the Supreme Court's NRA decision struck down the code set-up. But he expressed the opinion in an interview that the trade will be amenable to the new system of control, set up by Congress recently. "The industry accepted the FACA regulations in good faith," he explained. "It has made a large investment in labels, bottles, etc., in conformity with those regulations. It would be an unnecessary waste and hardship to require it to discard this material to conform to an entirely new set of regulations. Under the new law, there will have to be some changes in the regulations, but hardly any radical ones."

Japanese Village Gets Out of Debt With Exercise of Total Abstinence

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—One Japanese village, by practical experience, has found that total abstinence is one of the best ways of getting out of debt and overcoming economic depression. This village is Mitsuho, in Nagano prefecture.

Three years ago agricultural conditions in Japan were extremely bad. Rice and silk prices had reached their lowest point; the burden of debt was continually increasing. Since that time Japan has passed through an experience not unlike America's. A combination of governmental measures and natural causes have raised the prices of the staple Japanese agricultural commodities, rice and silk; and the relationship between agricultural and industrial prices has improved, although many difficulties still remain to be solved in the country districts.

Admiral Makoto Saito, who was Premier in 1932, toured the country, urging the farmers not to rely on governmental aid, but to help themselves to the best of their ability. The 400 households of Mitsuho took the Premier's teaching to heart. They decided that the best way to economize was to cease drinking sake, the Japanese rice-wine. At the suggestion of the village headman, Zoshu Hayashi, and his assistant, Jiro Hayashi, who had previously been a heavy consumer of sake himself, it was decided that the whole village should take a three-year pledge of total abstinence.

The pledge was carried out, with the result that 30,000 yen (between $8000 and $9000) was saved, and Mitsuho is far better off than the average Japanese village as regards its burden of debt. At the same time the houses are in much better repair, and there have been vastly fewer brawls.

Mitsuho is so well satisfied with the results of its experiment that it intends to start out on a new five-year program of total abstinence, now that the three-year period has come to an end. Advocates of the five-year scheme believe that abstinence plus other savings can easily make possible a village improvement fund of 100,000 yen by the end of that time. Looking still farther ahead, they propose to deposit the 100,000 yen in the postal savings institution for a century, after which it will have grown to the impressive figure of 1,900,000 yen. With such a sum, they argue, Mitsuho can become a model village for all Japan. A society with the picturesque name of Mitsuho Village Paradise Construction Association has been formed to handle this long-term investment.

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Three Tiny Mid-Pacific Islands Seek an Owner

American traders discovered them 100 years ago and the U. S. has claimed them since 1869 and now occupies them — But maps say they are British. But State Department and British Embassy shush-shush the whole affair after apple cart is spilled by publicity yarn.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14—Something like official consternation reigned from the somber corridors of the Department of State all the way out fashionable Massachusetts Avenue to the reserved magnificence of the British Embassy here today over the question of three tiny islands in the middle of the Pacific.

It was started by an agency here known as the Pan Pacific Press Bureau whose primary function is to boost Hawaiian aspirations for statehood. Morning newspapers today carried a story inspired by that agency that the United States had laid claim to Howland, Baker and Jarvis Islands.

The story bore all the earmarks of accuracy. But when efforts were made to confirm it at the State Department a complete veil of silence was encountered.

Claimed by U. S. Since 1869

The only semiauthoritative information which could be obtained was to the effect that the United States has had a claim to the three islands since 1869. It was intimated that no new claim has been asserted. The records appear to show that all three islands were originally discovered by American traders.

Yet a glance at the map shows that all three are marked as being British possessions. Eager seekers for information promptly got in touch with the British Embassy. At first, there was a promise to see whether Britain had any claim to the islands in question. But when telephoned later to get the results it was apparent that the veil of secrecy had also been drawn down promptly there.

Upset Somebody's Apple Cart

The most likely explanation appears to be that the Pan-Pacific Press Bureau has upset some plans this Government had for quietly asserting ownership of the islands. Apparently their colonization was undertaken about eight months ago for this express purpose—four American citizens of Hawaiian blood having been planted on each of the three, according to what information there is. Since that date they have been visited by United States revenue cutters.

But the whole thing was being kept extremely quiet, presumably on the assumption that the longer a colony has been maintained on each, the sounder the American claim will be when it is formally maintained.

How the three islands happen to be marked British possessions on the map is another unknown quantity here tending to add to the general mystery surrounding the incident.

Discovered 100 Years Ago

Baker Island is supposed to have been discovered in 1832, Jaris in 1835 and Howland in 1842—in each case by an American South Seas trader. They were listed by the United States Treasury in 1869 as being American-owned Guano Islands and Guano has been taken from them from time to time by American companies.

Importance attached by the United States to the islands as possible stopping places or landmarks for future Pacific airlines, was shown by the assignment of 12 weather observers to them during the summer. Hawaiian boys trained at the Kamehameha School in Honolulu were selected. Four to an island, with one boy designated as leader, they have taken hourly readings of wind velocity, rainfall, cloud formations, etc., during the day. At night, observations were made every three hours.

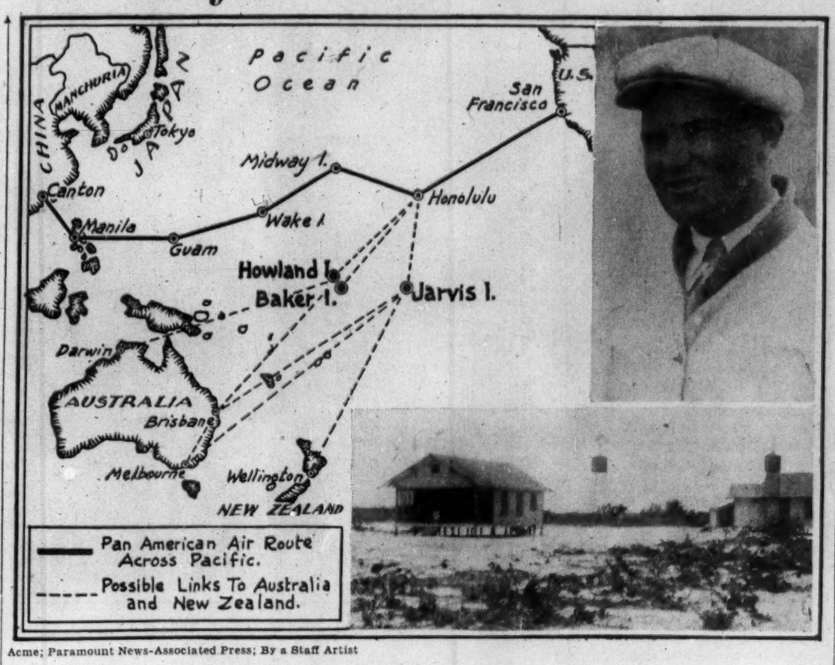
According to the Pan Pacific Press Bureau, William T. Miller of the United States Bureau of Air Commerce, first picked the islands as having some possible future use. After that their colonization was undertaken.

How the Story Came Out

First intimation of the American claim emanated from Honolulu when J. Walter Doyle, Collector of Customs of that port, returned from a trip to them and refused to permit his subordinates to open his baggage on the ground that he had not left American territory.

As far as can be determined here this is the only formal claim this Government has made within recent times to the islands. But so thick is the veil of secrecy and mystery at the State Department that nothing is certain.

While it is of course obvious that the United States and Great Britain will not engage in any serious dispute over islands so small as these, it is highly probable that some back stage dickering over forgotten Pacific islands is now in process.



Acme; Paramount News-Associated Press; By a Staff Artist

Stepping Stones for Pacific Airway

Upper Left—Map Shows Islands Whose Ownership Is in Doubt and Others in the Same Group. Upper Right—Capt. R. O. D. Sullivan, Commander of Flying Boat Clipper, Which Arrived Yesterday at Guam After 1500-Mile Flight From Wake Island. Lower Right—Type of House for Crews of Pan American Airways. This Is on Wilkies Island in the Wake Group

Byrd Starts New Adventure— Seeks Funds for Polar Deficit

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 14—With a "portfolio" of 9000 feet of moving picture film, Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd whose explorations in the southern polar region have added to American territory 250,000 miles of Antartica which, in potential resources, represent literally an ice-bound treasure chest, is out today on a new expedition. This one has to do with the American hinterland proper, wherein the explorer hopes, as a lecturer, to earn the $50,000 necessary to wipe out the deficit of his second flight to Little America. It is his first essay in this role and will take six months to complete, for it is nationwide and began at Carnegie Hall on Saturday.

The film is the pictorial narrative of how the 1933-35 Byrd penetration into the frozen wastes surmounted the many obstacles in the way of establishing the integrity of the Antarctic Continent, that geographers had supposed two continents, and, by erasing the word "unknown" from maps covering 300,000 square miles at the bottom of the earth, proved that it belonged to the Pacific Ocean.

In an interview following his initial lecture here, Admiral Byrd described for The Christian Science Monitor the ice- and snow-laden territorial prize to which he earned America's right as being rich enough in deposits of coal, lead and other valuable minerals to be likened to many sections of the United States. Veins of coal were found appearing on the surface, he said, and the same was true of lead ores. Fossilized remains of trees, ferns and vegetable matter were also uncovered, he added, indicative of the possible presence of petroleum.

Then the explorer stopped himself to laugh ruefully.

"It's difficult to say whether or not they'll ever be useful," he said. "The Old World didn't do much with what Columbus found for more than a century."

With regard to a third polar flight envisaged by him in articles published recently, Admiral Byrd said definitely that no plans had been made for such an expedition.

"Of course, I'd like to go again," he declared. "But there is still a great deal to do before our results from the last expedition have been completed. It will take two or three years to correlate our data and get it in order. This work is being done by Institutions in various parts of the country.

"When we started on the second trip, I still had not finished some details that were left over from the time was spent in the Antarctic during 1928-1930. So it would be presumptuous of me to look so far ahead."

Explorers who are close to Admiral Byrd voiced the belief, however, that as long as 3,800,000 square miles of land, which no one has ever seen, are lying about the South Pole, he will maintain the urge to sail down under the equator.

More immediate among Admiral Byrd's plans is the matter of wiping out a deficit of $50,000 which has remained from the second expedition. He expects to do this by means of the lecture tour, and has engagements to appear in 150 cities, it was explained.

President Gets His Mail at Sea But How?—That's the Question

(Continued from Page 1)

it was only nine days from the time the President left Balboa until that exciting moment when Mr. Theurer, in a naval plane, found the cruiser Houston in mid-Pacific after a 750-mile blind flight over the blue ocean from Hawaii.

One Way to Be Thrilled

It is not easy to navigate a plane, discover and hit a single ship in mid-ocean on a flight that takes 1500 miles round-trip. If you are a home-loving postal inspector with a wife and family in Washington, you get quite a thrill.

Mr. Theurer may have to duplicate this flight, shooting from Balboa out in the broad area off the Canal Zone, if European or domestic affairs produce a crisis demanding the President's signature.

If he does not do so, President Roosevelt is likely to set a record of inaccessibility. For, ever since the United States mails were carried, and that is a long time, an American President has been within easy touch of the post office, and almost always his secretaries have received at least one pouch of mail every day.

Easy on Wilson Trip

When President Wilson was abroad, communication was, of course, easy, if it did take a bit longer. But 12 days when documents are not delivered at all is unprecedented, as far as accessible records reveal.

This autmun, Mr. Theurer has had a relatively tame time of it. He left Washington with the President's special train. Every day, some of his associate couriers delivered to him a potent-looking pigskin bag containing state papers, he handed it to presidential secretaries, and received a bag to go back.

Holding Up a Cruiser

At 3:45 p. m. Oct. 2, the inspector stood on the gang-plank of U. S. S. Houston. He was looking expectantly down a crowded dock. His watch was in his hand. The sailors were about to pull in the gang-plank. Mr. Theurer stood there until the last few seconds. Just at the right time, a courier ran into the sheds with another pig-skin bag. Mr. Theurer tossed it to Capt. Wilson Brown, the President's naval aide on the Houston. The Houston was then permitted to sail.

But Mr. Theurer's job had just begun. He expected more and still more bags from Washington. Should he fly out to sea with them?

He Had Three Choices

The latest word from headquarters was that unless highly important state papers appeared, he should wait for a day or two and then take one of three courses: (1) Board an ocean liner for Balboa, C. Z.; (2) Climb on a destroyer and burn up the waves toward the same objective; (3) Take a transcontinental airplane from San Diego to Miami, and then a Pan American plane for Balboa.

The latter course, however roundabout, would get him to Balboa first, and he would be in a position to fly out to sea with papers.

Bound to Arrive First

In any event, he would get to Balboa before the President did, ready to board the Houston at the first essential moment. From the time the ship reaches Balboa, Mr. Theurer will be in daily touch with the presidential party until it reaches Washington.

His most fun will come in the azure Caribbean. For then he will sport aerially about the Houston like a playful porpoise, flying out daily from some Central American or island port with a pouch which has just been flown down from Washington.

Piles Up Miles of Travel

He gets up quite a mileage that way. His cheerful, round face—broad forehead, sleek hair, blue eyes—pops up on the deck of the Houston just about as happily and in as welcome a manner as does your own postman when he merrily knocks or rings or whistles and brings your letters to the front door. Mr. Theurer doesn't wear a uniform, of course, but very smart business clothes. You wouldn't see him in a crowd.

Yet he is more than a mere mail-carrier. Last year he was sent to Europe at the request of nine European Governments to help them step up their postal service. His best fun was in Great Britain.

Sensed Something Wrong

Standing with a British postal supervisor in a central London post office, Mr. Theurer rubbed his eyes, and said to himself:

"What are those mail distributors doing wrong?"

It took him quite a while to think what it was, and then he exclaimed: "Say, supervisor, how does it happen you have so many left-handed mail sorters?"

"Why, we haven't any," answered the supervisor.

"But," said Mr. Theurer, "in the United States the sorter holds his stack of letters in his left hand. He grasps a letter with his right thumb and forefinger, and tosses it with an outward, scaling, left-to-right motion, into the pigeonhole.

Used Wrong Curve

"Your boys take the letter in their hands the same way, but instead of throwing, or scaling, it into place, they place or thrust it into the pigeonhole with an inside curve, right-to-left, instead of an outside curve!"

The difference is hard to explain to a reader, however easy to pantomime. Any postal employee knows the difference, and it is enormous. Let the reader imagine the scaling motion, a sort of outward toss, as compared with a thrust much like that with which, say, you would poke a shovelful of coal into a small furnace door.

Changed British System

"Well," said Mr. Theurer, "Give me two of your young sorters." He took the lads, showed them the new motion. In about three minutes, one of them said:

"Coo! Mr. Supervisor! I can do this in half the time!"

That very night, an order went out revolutionizing the entire mail-sorting procedure over the entire British postal system.

And Mr. Theurer got a thrill only comparable to that he felt when his naval plane took a 6000-foot power dive down to the deck of the Houston 750 miles south of Honolulu!

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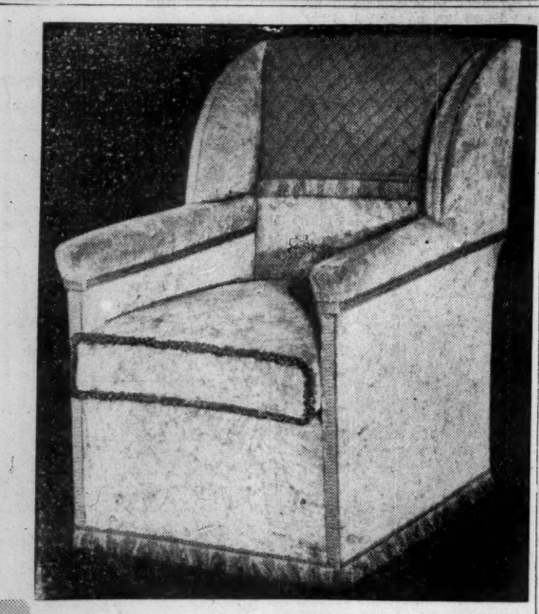

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10	6 x	7	6	5	18	6	15	0 x	12	0	13	10	0
10	6 x	9	0	7	1	6	16	6 x	10	6	12	19	6
12	0 x	9	0	8	2	0	16	6 x	12	0	14	17	0
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C

Boston Day . . . Dever, Jewry, Primaries, PWA . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

champion the rights of man to economic freedom with—social credit. Stepping off the train at the Back Bay Station at noon, the Dean immediately threw himself into an exposition of the subject which has entangled many an economist in a mire of baffling questions. Asked to answer the query, "What is social credit?" in a nutshell, the Dean declared that "it was a challenge to the machine—a means of providing everyone with the necessities of life in spite of the machine."

Social credit has baffled the world. But it rippled from the tongue of Dr. Johnson as easily as Mother Goose rhymes from the lips of a child. Social credit, he said, is based on the understanding that there is an inevitable lack of purchasing power. With the machine throwing people out of work, production is increasing, he said, while purchasing power goes into a tailspin.

In a world of plenty, poverty is increasing. By awarding dividends by the Government, perhaps $25 a month, to everyone, he said, the economic freedom of the individual is preserved, purchasing power is maintained in spite of the machine and competitive enterprise goes along as it always has to prevent the over-building of industry which might naturally ensue from an increase in purchasing power.

"It is unjust," the Dean declared, "for anyone to be born into a society which cannot afford him the right to the necessities of life. But don't think that I am preaching Socialism. Socialism takes out of one pocket to give to another. Social credit gives to all, balances production to consumption, and provides economic freedom for every individual."

Tonight at the Copley-Plaza, the Dean of Canterbury goes deeply into the details of social credit at a meeting sponsored by the National Social Credit Association.

Primaries—More Than 1000 Candidates in Eight Cities

The woes of holding public office may increase during times of economic stress, but at least the pay is fairly sure. Perhaps that fact has something to do with the circumstance that more than 1000 candidates today vied for positions ranging from school committee membership to mayor in eight Massachusetts municipalities.

Primaries are scheduled for tomorrow. In nearly every field the race is hotly contested, with results in doubt.

[Names of candidates for leading offices and information concerning tomorrow's primaries: Page 9.]

PWA—State Ruling Rebuked by Federal Officials

A rebuke from federal officials was received by the State PWA legal department in the form of a reversal of the local office's decision to allow other than union men to work on the $250,000 Medford sidewalk project. Threats of a strike by the Boston Building Trades Council were recalled. The council had stated it would call strikes on all PWA projects throughout the State if the ruling of the State PWA was not changed.

Jewry—Seeks to Keep America Out of Olympics

Resolutions asking that American athletes be kept from participation in the Olympic Games scheduled for Germany next summer were filed with the clerk of the House of Representatives by Phillip G. Bowker, representative from Brookline, today. He asks that the Legislature, at its coming session, vote to request the American Olympic Committee to withdraw entirely from the international games.

If this action is not forthcoming he would have a request made to all Massachusetts athletes that they refuse to participate in Olympic trials held in this country.

The resolutions, according to Mr. Bowker, are based on reputed German discrimination against certain athletes because of race or creed.

His action followed closely upon that of the Jewish War Veterans of the United States who, in Cambridge yesterday, scored German persecution of Jewish athletes and asked abstinence of America from the games.

Cambridge from which came one of the first major protests against Nazi discrimination against Jewish and Roman Catholic athletes in the Germany Reich, witnessed a ceremony and parade yesterday afternoon by the Jewish War Veterans.

At their exercises the Jewry was pledged to circulate a petition among all citizens in an effort to secure more than 1,000,000 petitioners to keep United States athletes from going to Germany.

Abraham Kraditor of New York, commander-in-chief of the Jewish War Veterans of the United States, and Alexander Brin, editor of the Jewish Advocate, were among the principal speakers at the exercises held in the Rindge Auditorium.

Mr. Brin paid tribute to William J. Bingham, director of athletics at Harvard, for his outspoken opinion in keeping the United States out of the Olympic Games because of alleged discrimination against Jews.

At Los Angeles, Calif., a similar meeting was also held.

Forests—Half Million Acres Sought for State

Wanted: 500,000 additional acres of forests for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, at $5 an acre.

Members of the Massachusetts Forest and Park Association continued their efforts today to make this want generally recognized and to use the initiative petition as a prod for official action.

Harris A. Reynolds, secretary of the association, has been given the task of obtaining the 20,000 necessary signatures. Mr. Reynolds is organizing committees all over the State; he hopes to have one in each of Massachusetts' 355 towns and cities. He is also enlisting the aid of all clubs and societies interested in extending the forest lands of the State. Committees have already pushed the drive to the extent of 6000 signatures.

Reason for the effort is to provide the State with public forests large enough to meet both the needs of the present and the demands of the future for recreation, wild life protection and the conservation of the water supply.

Means of obtaining this goal are outlined in the petition, which provides that the Commission of Conservation be authorized "to purchase 500,000 acres of forest lands over a period of the next 10 years, at an average cost of $5 per acre . . . or at such a price as may be established by the General Court."

Parade—Sons of Italy In Colorful Boston March

In a three-hour-long line of color and noise yesterday afternoon the Order of the Sons of Italy marched through the streets of Boston. This, said to have been the greatest parade Boston has seen since the American Legion parade of 1930, presented a gigantic pageant of American and Italian life.

Wearing white togas and crowned with laurel wreaths, the women's lodge of Cornelia of the Gracci vied with modern sisters dressed in white satin and gold shoes, while portly, moustached Italians from Salem, dressed in the black pointed hats, flowing black robes and twig brooms of the Witch City, marched side by side with Giuseppe Mazzini and Christopher Columbus.

A high point of the parade came when a Scottish bagpipe band, looking strangely lonesome, came by playing the "Wearing of the Green," while an airplane circled overhead bearing a long tail with the colorful red and white inscription, "Prince Macaroni Company Welcomes You."

More than 30 bands of Sons of Italy, American Legion and Veterans of Foreign Wars provided music for the continual file of black hats, floats, gladiators and pilgrims. The various floats presented a résumé of Italian contributions to civilization, with exploration, natural science and art about equally represented. There was some speculation, however, as to how many Americans recognized John Cabot under the name of Giovanni Caboto.

It was a rousing end to a week end which had been as completely Italian as could be expected in this old stronghold of Yankeedom. Following the Columbus Day celebrations and contemporary with the great influx of Italians to Boston for the national convention of the Order of the Sons of Italy in America, it held the attention of more than 100,000 persons, who, lining the three or four square miles of the march, good-naturedly cheered its picturesqueness and spirit.

Horatiana—Harvard Displays Valuable Works

In commemoration of the 2000th anniversary of the famous Latin poet Horace—author of the "Satires," "Epodes," "Odes," and the famous "Ars Poetica"—Harvard University is exhibiting 25 items from its Horatiana in the Treasure Room at Widener Library.

Included in the exhibition are six of the most valuable books in the Harvard library—famous incunabula, or editions printed before 1500. And in 1500 printing was scarcely 50 years old.

The oldest book on display is an edition of Horace's "Works," by Christopher Landinus, of Florence, printed in 1482. Second oldest is a 1486 edition of the "Works," annotated by Landinus, and printed by Fernardino di Tridino in Montferrato, Italy. The Landinus edition is decorative with hand-colored red and blue initial letters.

Two of the volumes in the cases show the art of early English printers. They are "Works" printed in 1699 by Jacob Tonson of Cambridge, England; and "Works" printed in 1770 by John Baskerville of Birmingham.

Three modern limited editions of "Works" are also on exhibit. They are the edition of the Bibliophile Society of Boston printed in 1901, with illustrations done by hand; a copy of the 1910 edition of "Works" printed by the Medici Society, London; and an illustrated edition of "Works" printed by Peter Davies of London in 1926.

Cars—New Models Coming In Under Cover

Mystery rode along the Worcester Turnpike yesterday — mystery as thousands of motorists out to view the foliage speculated what was under the tarpaulins of dozens of automobile-forwarding trucks observed inbound toward Boston and heavy laden with new cars. Perhaps they were the new Fords, maybe Chevrolets or Plymouths. Whatever the make of car, at least observers could see the preparations made by dealers against the time when these now carefully hidden models would stand resplendent on salesroom floors.

The automobile show comes to Boston in November this year instead of March. Informed opinion believes that this advancement was due to the fact that automobile companies wished to shorten the slack labor periods which usually occur at this time of the year between the end of the current production and before introduction of the new models.

By advancing the announcement date of the new models, manufacturers expect to have winter orders well in hand, thus avoiding the laying-off of thousands of skilled workers.

Harvest—Growers To Display Their Products

Boston's Horticultural Hall plays host tomorrow to the products of New England's fruit, vegetable and flower growers.

New England growers experienced a successful year in fruits, and vast quantities of apples, pears and grapes showing the highest degree of culture will be displayed. Much of the fruit will come from the orchards of well-known businessmen like Homer Loring of Ashland, Mass., Roger D. Smith of Framingham and Charles W. Young, Fall River.

The exhibitors of fancy vegetables will include Mrs. John G. Coolidge of North Andover and Mrs. John S. Curtis of Beverly Farms.

An unusual display of terrariums and the proper plants with which to fill them will be exhibited by the New England Wild Flower Preservation Society. An expert will be on hand to explain how to build them inexpensively and how to plant them so that the material used will live through the winter.

Another interesting exhibit will be an extensive display of hardy chrysanthemums, many of them coming from Connecticut growers.

This October show is the annual exhibit given by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. The hall will be open tomorrow at 2 p. m. and is free to all who wish to attend.

B. U.—Three-Day Preaching Conference Open

Prominent theologians from all over the country listened to an address on "Preaching and the Modern Mood" this afternoon as an opener for Boston University's three-day preaching conference. The speaker was the Rev. Harold Cooke Philips of the First Baptist Church of Cleveland.

The conference is under the auspices of B. U.'s School of Theology.

Among the ecclesiastics will be heard during the course of the afternoon and evening sessions are Dr. W. Russel Bowie, Grace Church, New York; Dr. Allan Knight Chalmers, Broadway Tabernacle Church, New York; the Rev. Arthur L. Kinsolving, D. D., Trinity Church, Boston; Dr. John R. Mott of New York; the Rev. Paul Scherer, Lutheran Church of the Holy Trinity, New York, and Dr. C. Bromley Oxham, president of DePauw University, Greencastle, Indiana.

Harvard—Awards $2425 in 10 Scholarships

To 10 students in the Harvard graduate schools went $2425 worth of scholarships today. From far-off Budapest, Hungary, to the home city of Cambridge came the winners. The scholarships were awarded in the schools of engineering, education and dentistry.

The winners: Carl T. Leander of Jamaica Plain, Gilman A. Randall of Arlington, Grace McGlinchey of Cambridge, Mary Louise Waters of Newton Center, Mae Fanny Rastall of Washington, D. C.; Carl R. Johnson of Easthampton, Mass.; Hans W. Kohler of Thun, Switzerland; Arpad A. Warlam of Budapest, Hungary; Randolph Ashton of Swarthmore, Penna., and James D. Parsons of Groton-on-Hudson, N. Y.

Bidding—Bond Plan For Small Contractors

Contracts for the new South Boston housing project will be the largest ever let in the city's history. And as it costs a good deal of money to bid for such contracts, small Boston contractors have been feeling pretty hopeless about getting any government work.

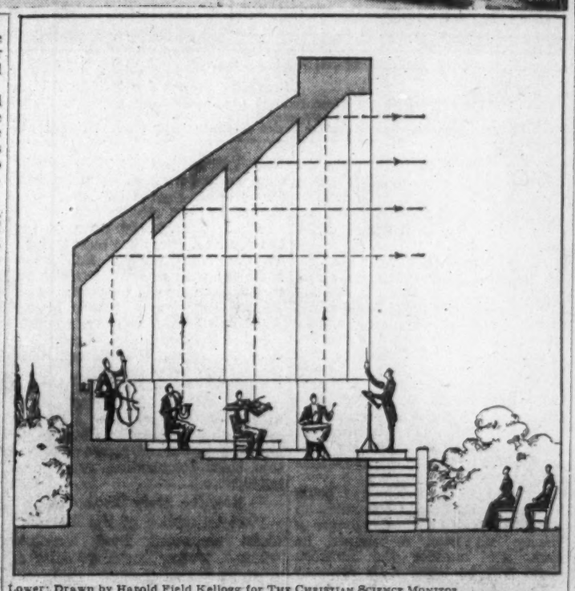
For instance on a job worth $4,000,000, a contractor would be required to post a bond of about $6000. And surety houses won't take on small contractors for such large amounts.

But hopes were rising today as the small contractors considered the possibilities of a solution furnished by A. R. Clas, director of housing. In a letter "To Members of the Building Industry," distributed locally by Joseph D. Leland, chief architect of the Old Harbor Village project, Mr. Clas suggests "that general contractors may band themselves into corporations, or partnerships embracing those living and working in one city." Thus banded together, they would be considered good risks by surety houses and could secure the required bonds to cover their contracts.

Concludes Mr. Clas: "This is merely a suggestion to the construction industry." And with Boston about to embark on the largest federal project in its history, more than one contractor is considering the suggestion seriously.

Advance in Acoustics Shown by Hartford Shell

Great orchestral structure on State Capitol grounds the last word in building to correctly and adequately reflect the various sounds which come from the instruments of a large orchestra.



Lower: Drawn by Harold Field Kellogg for The Christian Science Monitor

Hartford's New Orchestral Shell on State Capitol Grounds

Upper—Hartford Civic Orchestra, Performing in New Music Shell at Bushnell Park.
Lower—Chart Showing Acoustic Features of the New Shell at Hartford

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 14—An outdoor orchestral shell, just completed and incorporating the most advanced principles of acoustical engineering, graces the grounds of the Connecticut State Capitol, Bushnell Park.

It was dedicated recently by a concert by the Hartford Civic Orchestra and replaces a covered stand at the same location where the orchestra first began playing.

In the dedication of the shell, tribute was paid to Francis Goodwin 2d, of Hartford, who recommended the building of it before the Park Board last spring. The Park Board called Harold F. Kellogg, Boston architect, and Williams R. Barss, former M. I. T. professor and head of a Boston firm of consulting physicists, to design the shell.

Larger Than Boston Shell

The Hartford shell is designed along the same principles as the Esplanade shell in Boston, which these two men also designed. It is larger than the Boston shell, seats 70 musicians, and is largely of wood construction in contradistinction to the Boston shell, which has a steel framework.

The four fan-shaped sound boards of the Hartford shell are set at a certain angle, according to Mr. Barss, which deflects the orchestra sound out parallel to the audience.

The orchestral music, he said, most of which travels upward from the various sources, bounces against the sound boards and glances off exactly as a beam of light would in falling upon a mirror, Mr. Barss said. Since there are four sound boards each has the effect of distributing the music from the separate choirs of the orchestra directly below it, thus presenting a distinguishable pattern of sound to the audience instead of a confused jumble of churned-up sounds.

Amplify Equally

According to Mr. Barss the width of the shell sounding boards is calculated to fall half way between and amplify the wavelengths of the piccolo and tympani, the extremes of the orchestra.

By merely changing the angle of the sounding boards, Mr. Barss said, a shell could be built to accommodate an audience seated either above or below the orchestra, the Hollywood Bowl, for instance.

Construction of the Hartford and Boston shells offered considerable technical problems, Mr. Kellogg, the architect, revealed. Such problems as correct placement of the shells to avoid reflection of sound from nearby buildings had to be ironed out.

In the Hartford shell location, Mr. Kellogg said, the trees in the rear of the park serve to dissipate a great deal of the sound before it reflects from buildings in the city near-by. At Boston, however, the location is not the best one since the buildings at the rear cause music to rebound into the listening area and thus cause interference.

In the matter of lighting Mr. Kellogg eventually hit upon a wainscoting behind which was concealed a room of high-powered lamp bulbs, a feature which has caused favorable comment in both cities. The sounding boards reflect the light as well as the music and are painted a putty green which is a restful color on the eyes of the audience.

Mr. Kellogg had his artistic reward when the shell at Hartford was finished. Standing at a distance of 400 feet from the shell he heard perfectly a concert of harp music, his favorite form of music, played by Salvatore de Stefano, harpist of the Hartford orchestra.

Holdup—Robbers Get $2000 in Raid on Bakery

Four armed men entered the executives offices of the Hathaway Baking Company in Cambridge this morning, held up the cashier, walked out with two steel boxes believed to contain $2000.

The cashier was alone at the time. The robbers fled in what police believe was a stolen automobile. John J. Trant, desk officer at police headquarters, said he thought the firm's Saturday receipts were in the office, as they are usually banked on Monday morning.

Launching—Destroyer Clark Ready for Ceremony

Quincy today again prepared for the launching of destroyer.

Tomorrow at 1 p. m. the United States destroyer Clark will slide down the ways of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation at Fore River, Mass. The U. S. S. Clark will be the second of a series of four destroyers now being built at these yards. The U. S. S. Phelps, the first of this series, took to the water last July 18.

The destroyer Clark takes its name in honor of the late Rear Admiral Charles Edgar Clark, U. S. N., who was commander of the famous battleship Oregon during the Spanish-American War, in which that ship played such a prominent part.

An resumé of Admiral Clark's career shows the important part he played while serving the United States Navy. After attending Annapolis during the Civil War period, he received several promotions in quick succession. In 1896 he became a captain and was given command of the U. S. monitor, Monterey. At the outbreak of the War of 1898 he was transferred to the command of the Oregon which had been in commission only two years. At the close of the war he was assigned to shore duty. In 1902 he was appointed rear admiral.

The destroyer will be launched in a well-advanced state of completion, and delivery of the ship to the Navy Department is expected before spring.

Fatalities—Drop Over Week End Is Recorded

"A good record," said Registrar of Motor Vehicles Frank A. Goodwin, commenting today on the decrease in fatalities on Massachusetts highways over the Columbus Day week end. Last year 16 people were killed. This year, the number dropped to five.

The New England total for the week end just passed was 13.

Registrar Goodwin ascribed Massachusetts' decrease partly to his letter of warning sent out last Friday to police chiefs all over the State and partly to the increased vigilance of police patrols on all highways.

Dr. Black—Sofia College Head to Speak in Boston

Members of The Friends of Bulgaria who meet "only when there is occasion" and of The Committee on the Near East, who meet "only when an acknowledged authority on the Slavic or Mohammedan World is available as its guest" were pretty well keyed up today.

For tonight, these organizations are to hold a joint meeting.

Significant to them is the fact that Dr. Floyd H. Black, president of the American College at Sofia, is now in the United States. And at a dinner meeting at the Harvard Faculty Club, Cambridge, this evening, Dr. Black will discuss the latest developments in Bulgaria and southeastern Europe. His talk will be illustrated with slides.

All interested in the work of American colleges in the Near East are warmly invited to be present. And it looks like a more or less unique opportunity. Both organizations may go for quite a stretch without another meeting—especially a joint one.

Accountants—Institute Opens Convention in Boston

Swinging into action today at the Copley Plaza Hotel, the annual national convention of the American Institute of Accountants planned chiefly to survey the inroads that government has made into business and to contemplate how business may regain complete control again of its own affairs. More than 200 delegates were in attendance as the executive session of the Council went into meeting at 10 a. m. The main reception takes place at 8:30 tonight.

Numbered among the prominent speakers during the four-day convention are Harvey E. Guilfoyle, president of the Dominion Association of Chartered Accountants of Canada, R. Y. Weir, representing the Institute of Accountants at Glasgow, Scotland and Philip Cabot, professor of Public Utility Management, at Harvard Business School.

Employment—Report Shows Drop in Wages

Are retail establishments working their present employees longer hours instead of taking on new workers?

This was the question being asked today as the monthly report of the State Department of Labor and Industries issued figures showing that between September, 1934, and September, 1935, wages in retail establishments had dropped by 1.5 per cent while the number employed had decreased by 10.2 per cent.

Other figures, issued through the Department's Division of Statistics, showed that:

1. For the week "ending near" Sept. 15, 5146 wholesale and retail trade outlets were employing 83,270 persons, which was 2781 (3.5 per cent) more than in the corresponding period for August.

2. That these same 5146 establishments increased their pay rolls from $1,749,234 (August) to $1,809,917 (September), also a gain of 3.5 per cent.

Red Men—State Great Council Meets

Members of the Improved Order of Red Men from all sections of Massachusetts assembled today in Boston for a three-day session of the State Great Council to act on a threefold movement to make America "Safe for Americans."

Arthur J. Ruland, National Head of the Order, of Binghamton, N. Y., said the Red Men must help make America safe by sponsoring and cooperating in legislation to be offered in Congress for that purpose.

"We propose," he said, "to outlaw the Communist Party, and make it a criminal offense to send through the mails literature advocating the overthrow of our Government."

The main theme of the order throughout the nation, it was announced, is to outlaw Communism, deport aliens who refuse citizenship and to defend the Constitution and traditional American institutions.

Laconia—Takes Leave After 24 Hours Delay

After a delay of some 24 hours for engine repairs the Cunard liner Laconia left her berth at the East Boston pier late last night and sailed for open seas and foreign shores.

Approximately 206 Boston and New York passengers were on board awaiting the sailing of the ship. Scheduled to sail Saturday night many friends and relatives of the passengers on board came to say their farewells, but on the announcement that there would be a delay friends and relatives returned yesterday for the second time to say good bye and "bon voyage."

Mansfield—He Seeks Tunnel Land Taking Data

Mayor Mansfield today renewed his request to the Boston Finance Commission for testimony gathered by the group in its investigation of Sumner Tunnel land takings last winter. "We want it to use, not to publish," declared the Mayor.

On Saturday the Finance Commission refused to turn over the information to the city legal department, which is now continuing the investigation with particular emphasis upon the activities of former City Treasurer Edmund L. Dolan. The Finance Commission implied that the Mayor wanted to use the information for political maneuvering.

Tague—Takes Over Boston Post Office Wednesday

Peter F. Tague, Boston's newly appointed postmaster, will be sworn in Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock by Chief Post Office Inspector John J. Breslin, it was learned today. William E. Hurley, present postmaster, could not be reached this afternoon for a statement as to his future plans, although one had been promised earlier in the day.

Excalibur—Passengers Tell of Naval Maneuvers

When the S. S. Excalibur docked at the Army Base today from a cruise in the Mediterranean some 100-odd passengers aboard the ship had many exciting incidents to tell friends and relatives. Heading the list as the most interesting and significant, especially at this time was the following:

When the Excalibur steamed along the coast of Egypt the passengers were attracted by a fleet of British destroyers surrounding the British airplane carrier Courageous. From this craft British planes were taking off into the air for war maneuvers.

Then all of a sudden the coning tower of a submarine popped up between the destroyers and the Courageous. The hatch opened and an extended arm raised the Italian flag, waved it vigorously at the British war forces and then disappeared. The submarine then submerged beneath the waves.

Passengers declared emphatically that it was an Italian submarine. The flag gesture, they contended, looked for all the world as if the Italian Navy was in the British manner of speaking, waving "a bit of a twit."

Public Works—Some $58,000 in Projects Indorsed

Twenty-two Massachusett cities and towns learned today that the Commission of Public Works approved highway and bridge projects totaling $58,000. The work will be done by the various cities and towns while the money will come from the $13,000,000 bond issue passed by the Legislature during its last session.

Michigan Plans Tighter Laws On Selling of Liquor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT — Unsuccessful with laws based on a careful study of Canada's during the prohibition era, Michigan must turn to more stringent liquor laws, Gov. Frank Fitzgerald has proposed a much severer system of laws with which to remove the situation which has brought protests from many.

First, he would close Michigan's drinking places at 1 a. m. rather than 2 a. m. He would prohibit the sale of all alcoholic beverages by the glass on Sundays and holidays. (At the present time Michigan sells beer on Sundays.) He would prohibit gambling in any form in drinking places. He would allow dancing in but few drinking places and only with the approval of the local enforcement officers. Entertainers and employees would be forbidden to mingle with the guests.

These new regulations, which probably will go into effect early, are the result of recommendations of five committees designated by the Governor to work out a formula for eliminating many undesirable conditions. The new regulations also would put the responsibility of enforcement more directly on the local authorities rather than on the State, farther removed from a knowledge of local conditions.

"We may formulate rules and regulations for policemen to enforce," Governor Fitzgerald declared, "but they in themselves will never meet the situation as long as laxity continues in the issuing of licenses. The cheater and the dive-keeper are on the way out. If we can't get them for a violation of the law we can circumvent them by the system of inspection.

"What a state government needs is a clean, fair system of liquor control; one which permits those of the decent citizenry to get a drink at reasonable times and at the same time maintain standards of decency such as any normal citizen insists upon for the good of his community and the protection of his family."

Stokowski Plans Tour

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 12 (AP)—Leopold Stokowski, director of the Philadelphia Orchestra, signed a contract yesterday for a five-week transcontinental tour for the orchestra beginning in April. The orchestra will include 100 men. Thirty-six concerts will be given, of which Stokowski will conduct 25. Announcement will be made later as to the conductors for the others. The purpose of the tour, Stokowski said, is to take the orchestra, one of the most famous in the country, to the music centers of the United States and Canada, which have known the organization only through broadcasts and recorded music.

Law Department on Full Time Advocated for New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 14—Reorganization of the State Law Department, with a greatly increased staff of officials and attachés, salaries commenserate with duties of the officials, full time devoted to the conduct of the department and more appropriations for contingencies are believed inevitable by administration and legislative leaders when the next session of the New Hampshire Legislature convenes.

An analysis of the expenditures of the Attorney General's department reveals that in less than five years, nearly $250,000 has been spent by the State of New Hampshire for special counsel fees, in addition to the annual appropriations levied by the General Court at biennial and special sessions, for the use of the State's law bureau.

Legislative criticism was raised at the last session of the General Court, when the question of appropriation for the department was presented, over the statute which requires that the attorney general need devote but part time to the affairs of state. The budget committee contended that if outside counsel fees were to continue to aggregate more than double the sums appropriated for the department's use, amendment of the statute, with provision for more assistants to the attorney general and with arrangements to raise the revenue by direct tax levies would be better than legislation to cover over-drafts, and better also than enabling acts for extraordinary legal expenditures.

For man years, the practice has been for the attorney general to devote a day or so a week to affairs of state, with resultant freedom to engage in private practice the remainder of the time. Administration leaders maintain that the attorney general should have proper assistance and should receive sufficient compensation to enable him to give his whole attention to state matters.

Less than $25,000 has been appropriated annually for the law department. By contrast, the Vermont boundary case alone has cost New Hampshire more than $100,000 in special counsel fees the past four years.

* * *

From Gov. H. Styles Bridges' office comes an announcement that the credit of the State has been extended the Brown Company of Berlin to keep the company operating during the progress of reorganization. As a result, more than 2000 men will be placed at cutting wood in the northern forests immediately, and will continue through the winter. Wages alone on the project are expected to aggregate more than $2,000,000, and the supply of pulp will keep the wheels turning at the Brown Company's plant almost at capacity during the winter months.

* * *

Analogous to the subject of employment, New Hampshire is definitely coming "out of the red," according to the State Department of Labor and also according to field supervisors of work relief projects. Commissioner Davie acknowledges a feeling of chagrin, however, in that as placement officer for the State in securing work and wages for those out of a job, he now finds considerable difficulty in placing men and women in industry, who heretofore were anxious to secure employment.

"The chief reason for this," he said, "is that many of those for whom we have found relief work have been absorbed into private industry. The feature we like least, however, is the refusal of many who have been accustomed to receiving relief to take jobs when offered them."

Textile Federation Votes Drive Against Chain Corporations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 14—The Woolen and Worsted Federation of America, affiliated with the United Textile Workers of America, meeting in Labor Temple here yesterday, voted a three-point program to bring about a 100 per cent organization in the industry to force the so-called chain corporations that carry processes from raw material to complete garment to recognize the demands made by the United Textile Workers of America.

First, the federation passed a resolution urging the executive board to confer with union garment workers on a co-operative program through which union clothing makers would handle only goods marked with stamps showing that the material was produced under union conditions.

Second, the federation changed its name from the Woolen and Worsted Federation of the United States to the Woolen and Worsted Federation of America, in order that textile workers in Canada may join with the organization in the campaign to be launched as soon as the federation gained a permanent basis.

Third, the delegates instructed the executive board to communicate with various affiliated unions asking their opinion on an increase in per capita tax in order that additional revenue may be provided for field representatives to be sent into unorganized centers to complete arrangements for united action on the part of all unions.

The federation also indorsed formation of a state Labor Party.

Safeguards Demanded For Freedom of Thought

NEW LONDON, Conn., Oct. 14 (AP)—Dr. Henry N. MacCracken, president of Vassar College, said the colleges of America must resist the demands that work against freedom of thought.

"In great crises freedom always is narrowed," the speaker said in an address at the celebration of the twentieth anniversary of the opening of Connecticut College Saturday, "and it is the business of colleges to prevent the pressure which is brought against them from interfering with research and free thinking."

Yale Removes Auto Ban For Three Upper Classes

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 14 (AP)—Any student in the three upper classes at Yale University again may own and operate an automobile, providing he gets the written request of his parent or guardian and the written consent of the dean. Formerly only seniors were accorded the privilege.

The faculties of Yale College, the Sheffield Scientific School and the Yale School of Engineering united in approving the changed rule, a university statement said last night. The regulation that freshmen may not own or operate cars remains unchanged.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Increasing cloudiness tonight, possibly with occasional light rain, continuing into early Tuesday morning; slightly warmer tonight, somewhat colder Tuesday; moderate to fresh southwest winds shifting to west and northwest Tuesday.

Maine: Cloudy, probably occasional light rain tonight and Tuesday morning; warmer tonight, slightly colder Tuesday.

New Hampshire: Cloudy, probably occasional light rain, warmer in the south portion tonight; Tuesday, partly cloudy slightly cooler.

Vermont: Cloudy, probably occasional light rain tonight and Tuesday morning; slightly colder Tuesday.

Massachusetts: Cloudy, probably occasional light rain tonight and in the east portion Tuesday morning; slightly warmer tonight, colder in the north portion Tuesday.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy, probably occasional rain tonight and Tuesday morning; slightly warmer tonight.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh to strong southwest winds tonight shifting to west and northwest Tuesday; weather somewhat overcast probably with occasional light rain tonight and Tuesday morning.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	52	67	Minneapolis	50	64
Bermuda	74	84	New Orleans	72	84
Chicago	62	82	New York	52	70
Denver	48	70	Norfolk	60	68
Helena, Mont.	42	52	Philadelphia	54	70
Jacksonville	72	82	St. Louis	66	84
Kansas City	58	76	San Francisco	54	66
Los Angeles	62	70	Washington	60	62
Miami	80	84			

A—Maximum 8 a. m., E. S. T., Oct. 14.
B—Minimum Oct. 13.

High Tides at Boston

Monday 12:21 p. m.; height 11.7 inches.
Tuesday 12:57 a. m.; height 10.3 feet.
Light All Vehicles at 5:35 p. m.

Celebes Long But Slim

Celebes Island in the Dutch East Indies is 800 miles long and yet so narrow that no place is as far as 70 miles from the sea.

Crowded Ballots Mark Primaries In Eight Cities

Troubles camp on the doorsteps of political officeholders in times of economic recession, but they have failed to make the office of Mayor unattractive to politicians in the eight Massachusetts municipalities which will hold primaries tomorrow.

Nearly 50 candidates are seeking the mayoralty nominations in Cambridge, Somerville, Everett, Lynn, Medford, Waltham, Springfield and Pittsfield, while approximately 1000 persons are fighting for the minor posts of school committeemen, aldermen, and city councillors.

Cambridge Campaign

The most vigorous campaigns were staged in Cambridge and Somerville. Six mayoral candidates in Cambridge are winding up their campaigns today after a "no-quarter" battle based on lower taxes. The two candidates expected to win the two nominations, going to the two highest vote-getters, are John W. Lyons, president of the City Council and acting Mayor this year while Mayor Richard M. Russell served in Congress, and William J. Shea, city treasurer.

But until tomorrow night few politicians are ignoring the other four candidates, John D. Lynch, Francis J. Roche, City Councillor Edward A. Kollen and Angello Mantell.

In Somerville, five politicians are battling for the two mayoral nominations, the most prominent being Mayor James E. Hagan, seeking re-election. Most political observers concede the Mayor one of the nominations. He has four opponents: John M. Lynch, president of the Board of Aldermen; Leslie E. Knox and David Y. Ross, former members of the Board of Aldermen, and Kenneth C. Choate.

Roche Seeks Re-election

A real fight has been staged in Everett for the Mayor's post. Mayor James A. Roche likes the post so well that he is seeking a fourth term. Six other candidates are endeavoring to supplant him. Prof. Walter R. Morris of the Boston College Law School has conducted perhaps the hottest campaign against the present Mayor, who has based his fight on the soundness of the city's financial status, for which he claims credit.

The other five in the field are Frank E. Lewis, member of the Board of Aldermen; James F. Reynolds, fire commissioner; John F. Cahill, state commissioner of armories; John D. Jackson, former member of the Common Council, and Edward J. Driscoll, former city assessor.

In Lynn, Mayor J. Fred Manning, despite the fact that he has done no campaigning, is conceded one of the two nominations. He is extremely popular and the four candidates opposing him will find it difficult to unseat him. The four are Harland A. McPhetres, former Mayor; Harold R. Fields, former ERA worker; Elmer W. Fall, and William E. Sexton, Lynn fireman.

Medford Contest

Mayor John J. Irwin of Medford, however, has a real battle on his hands to retain his position. John H. Burke, former Mayor who Mr. Irwin succeeded two years ago, has conducted a powerful campaign. The Medford field of seven also includes a woman candidate, Mrs. Mary M. Thorson. The other candidates are Arthur L. Youngman, former member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives; Benjamin F. Beebe, former member of the Board of Aldermen, Ralph W. Watson, and Angelo Bordonaro.

In Waltham, Mayor Frederick L. MacDonald appears certain to annex one of the nominations although there are several strong candidates in the running. Representative Thomas J. Flannery and Freedom Wentworth, president of City Council, are his most formidable opponents. John J. Foster, former city solicitor, Robert H. Kempton, and Charles A. Brophy also are seeking the nominations.

In Springfield, Mayor Henry Martens is seeking renomination as the Republican candidate. His Republican opponents are Fred A. Barbati and Dr. W. A. R. Chapin. In the running for the Democratic nomination are Dr. James A. Redden, John P. Gaffney and Walter J. Kenefick.

The combatants in the Pittsfield mayoralty fight include Mayor Allen H. Bagg, Julius B. Goussett and Alfred C. Daniels.

Transfer of Fort Rodman Believed Up to Congress

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (AP)—War Department sources today expressed the opinion that transfer of Fort Rodman to the city of New Bedford for park purposes, as requested by Frederic A. Delano, an uncle of President Roosevelt, could be accomplished by act of Congress. Mr. Delano also requested that the fort itself be demolished.

While the War Department said Mr. Delano's request would be given consideration, it was pointed out that a similar request some years ago brought a ruling that only Congress could authorize disposal of the property. At that time, it was said, a bill was introduced in Congress but failed of passage.

Webster Mills Reopen As 8-Week Strike Ends

WEBSTER, Mass., Oct. 14 (AP)—The gates of the Webster mills of the American Woolen Company were opened today to more than 1000 employees who have been idle for eight weeks, following a strike of workers in the carding department which later developed into a strike of all union workers.

The reopening of the plant today brought to a close one of the worst labor difficulties the town ever has experienced.

Although all of the 1000 workers reported to their departments at 7 a. m., not all were put to work.

Ethiopian Bishopric

Christianity was introduced into Ethiopia by Frumentius, who was consecrated first Bishop of Ethiopia by St. Athanasius of Alexandria

Whirling Films Record Life Aboard a Gloucesterman

Cranks will grind when the stormy winds do blow and th' sailors go shinnin' up th' mast while th' landlubbers lie down below. Bound for th' banks may be another Man of Aran.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Oct. 14—Gloucester's gone Hollywood!

A motion picture firm is bringing its studio paraphernalia into this Cape Ann cove for a cinematic squint at its stalwart sons of the seine and handline immortalized in Rudyard Kipling's enduring story, "Captains Courageous."

From the standpoint of public interest, it's just about the biggest haul landed at the port of Gloucester since Marty Welch's dainty slippered Esperanto danced past Ten Pound Island with a broomstick at her masthead and the Halifax Herald Cup stowed below after beating the Nova Scotiamen's lofty Haligonian in a rip-roaring, deep-sea battle off Sambro Head to find the fastest schooner in the North Atlantic fisheries.

New Men Now on Deck

Today, it takes a younger man than Marty to put these Gloucestermen through their slant-decked paces before the devouring eye of lashed-down movie cameras. Capt. Albert V. Williams, skipper of the Imperator, will have the lead, with Capt. Donald A. McCuish's Mary Curtis as a laboratory consort.

Cap'n Al's Imperator is a typical Cape Ann fisherman. She's been going down to the Banks since 1912. Those were the days when vessels used to lay in stores for eight or ten weeks or even more, ride to an anchor on the Banks until the holds were filled and salted down, and then crack on canvas and bowl away 1000 miles for home and market.

Much Happens in 23 Years

Twenty-three years is a long time for a Gloucester vessel to hold out against the elements. Many a fine schooner has come and gone since Imperator first felt the lift of the tide at Storey's yard in Essex.

Many a champion has been launched at Storey's or James's around the back of the Cape, raced for the international fisherman's trophy between hard seasons on the banks and then gone the way of missing craft that Gloucester's people know too well.

The big blue Elsie, Burgess's Mayflower, Columbia, Elizabeth Howard and Henry Ford are names that are half-forgotten legends in this briny kingdom of the cod.

Not Even a Spar

Most of them fell afoul the swirling tides of Cape Sable, some without even a trace. An upturned dory marked "Columbia," was the last of that graceful schooner which Ben Pine steered in many a taut threshold to windward against the Nova Scotiamen's big champion, Bluenose.

Dainty Elizabeth Howard, known in every fo'c'sle and water-front haunt as "The White Ghost of Gloucester," was wrecked on Sable. Later on came Marty Welch's long-legged Elsie which raced for "the cup" against the herring choker's Haligonian. One day last year her men rowed into land, a weary handful in a leaking dory, who had left the last of the old Elsie pounding to pieces on a fog-wraithed reef.

The Cameras Will Grind

Such is the stout oak timber of the ships and men which moving picture cameras will portray this week. The swaying masthead, the tugging wheel, the slanting deck of a sea-tossed schooner, is no synthetic background.

In its quest for all the rugged realism of the Cape Ann fisherman's heroic calling, an enterprising film concern is signing articles aboard the Mary Curtis, eating Gloucester grub, sniffing offshore breezes, trimming sheets and pumping ship with a typical Gloucester crowd for the sake of getting an honest picture of a schooner full of Gloucester's captains courageous.

From a Painting by V. Pavlosky

Back From the Banks With a Full Catch

Idle Finding Jobs And Self-Respect On Quoddy Work

EASTPORT, Maine, Oct. 14 (AP)—From boss to water boy, loyalty and singleness of purpose to the Passamaquoddy Bay tidal power project were apparent today from the viewpoint of Capt. Donald J. Leehey, army engineer in charge of Quoddy's myriad administrative activities.

The $36,000,000 hydroelectric development which the Government foresees as "socially desirable," draws out the drama inherent in any vast construction project and the element of human interest found in the congregation of men from many places.

By leg-power, truck, train or any means of conveyance, Quoddy's growing army of workmen arrive. More than 2500 were on the ground and busy today.

Happy to Be at Work

"But they are happy to get here," said Leehey. "The story of one is the story of many. No real job for a year or two, perhaps longer; families in all kinds of need, forced to seek relief. Among strangers, without a cent in their pockets, not a stitch of extra clothing—nothing but a requisition card for a Quoddy job, these men come hungry in some cases, but glad to find work and respectability again."

Real Yankees, said the administrative officer, don't want relief.

"They want work to earn their families' living, and this project is doing that very thing on such a big scale that people don't see it.

Saving Self-Respect

"Never mind," he added, "whether anyone is satisfied as to the amount of profit to accrue when the dam is done. There's enough downright Christianity in the very building of this dam to make it safe for the thing to go ahead for no other reason than the saving of the workingman's respectability."

From Presque Isle, 150 miles distant, came 42 men crowded into a truck to reach Quoddy and work, Leehey said. None of them had luggage.

Twenty-two Biddeford unemployed arrived in three automobiles, one dilapidated car towed behind another.

While the Quoddy pay rolls listed the majority of workers from Maine administrative records bore the names of men from 35 states in addition to various sections of Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, British Columbia and far off Saskatchewan.

Growing Tendency Toward College Seen In Big Enrollment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—A record enrollment of approximately 9500 students at the University of Washington on Oct. 1 was cited as an example of "mass education" by the campus paper, but regarded more seriously by faculty leaders, who interpreted it as indicative of the growing tendency of the American people to follow the high school education of their young with higher education.

Yesterday, because John was "smart in his books," or Mary "took to learning," they were sent to the university and expected to become leaders. Today John and Mary, smart or just average, are sent to get an education for education's sake as well as for possible leadership.

Today the function of the modern university is twofold, as described by Dr. E. H. Lauer, dean of the University's university college. It must produce trained leadership and also provide well-rounded education for the well-rounded layman life. In order to meet this new condition the University of Washington is putting the emphasis on the university college which is not something apart but is made foundational to all the work of the University.

The need of foundational, general and cultural education is seen as a need for leaders and professionals as well as for laymen. A professor of engineering is quoted as saying that a straight engineering course is not enough and provides the engineer with no social viewpoint.

Education for education's sake is the commitment of the American people at the present time, in the opinion of Dr. Lauer, who goes so far as to say that it is not economically sound for society to depend upon its young people for leadership.

But What Did He Do On U. S. Route No. 1?

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 14 (AP)—Henry L. Dillingham, United States marshal, tells of a friend "who seemed to think the highway markers designated the speed limit—on No. 40, he drove 40 miles an hour; when we reached No. 71, he speeded up to 71 miles an hour, and when we reached No. 169, I told him to let me out!"

The Monitor's Radio Guide

Today's High Lights

8:00 WBZ, "Fibber McGee and Molly," comedy sketch; soloists; orchestra.
8:00 WEEI, Hammerstein's Music Hall: Ted Hammerstein, director; Lucy Monroe; Joe Howard; Dorothy Mackaill; Jerry Mann.
8:30 WEEI, Margaret Speaks, soprano; mixed chorus; concert orchestra.
9:00 WEEI, Gypsies Orchestra; Jan Pearce, tenor soloist.
9:00 WBZ, Minstrel Show: interlocutor; end men; orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, Radio Theater: "Within the Law," with Joan Crawford.
9:00 WBZ, Greater Minstrels: interlocutor; end men; soloists; quartet; orchestra.
9:30 WEEI, Grace Moore, soprano; Tudor Williams, baritone; Guardsmen; Josef Pasternack's Orchestra.
10:00 WBZ, Sentinels of the Republic: description of fall styles in political and governmental reformation; speakers.
10:30 WBZ, Ray Knight's Cuckoo Hour: comedy variety program; soloists; players and orchestra.
10:30 WNAC, Dramatizations of the News.
10:30 WAAB, National Convention, Sons of Italy: addresses, Augusto Rosso, Italian Ambassador; Mayor Mansfield, and others.
12:30 WNAC, "Hawaii Calls": from KGMB, Honolulu.

Program Timetable

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc	B-213m
5:00	Junior Journal	Al Pearce and his	Manhattan Mat...	Sporting Matinee	
5:15	Safety Crusaders	gang: variety	Football School	Sporting Matinee	
5:30	"The Singing Lady"	Tom Mix sketch	"Jack Armstrong"	Sporting Matinee	
5:45	Little Orphan Annie	"Clara, Lu and Em"	"Dick Tracy" sk.	"Og, Son of Fire"	
6:00	News; Supper Show	Evening Tattler	News Service	"Buck Rogers"	
6:15	U. S. Army Band	News; feature	Sports comment	"Bobby Benson"	
6:30	News; features	Speaker programs.	Political talks	Talk; "Vanished	
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news	"Popeye" sketch.	Soloist; quartet	Voices" sketch	
7:00	Joe Rines's Orchestra.	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Myrt and Marge"	News Service	
7:15	Healy Stamp Club	"Uncle Ezra"	sk. Sketch; music	Political talk	
7:30	"Lum and Abner"	After Dinner Revue	"Singin' Sam"	Radio School	
7:45	"Paradise" sketch	Sports Outlook	Boake Carter, news	Phil Scott's Orch.	
8:00	"Fibber McGee and	Hammerstein's Mu-	Guy Lombardo and	"Rhythm Girls"	
8:15	Molly"; comedy	sic Hall: variety	his orchestra	Political talk	
8:30	Paris Musicale: solo-	Margaret Speaks:	"1-Night Stands";	Soloist; organ	
8:45	ists; orchestra	chorus; orchestra	"Pick and Pat"	Southland sketch	
9:00	Greater Minstrels:	Gypsies Orchestra;	Radio Theater:	"On Review": solo-	
9:15	soloists; orchestra	Jan Pearce	"Within the Law."	ists; orchestra	
9:30	Network dramatic	Grace Moore, sop.;	with Joan Craw-	Delman's Orch.	
9:45	sketch; music	Pasternack's Or-	ford; others	News Service	
10:00	Sentinels of the Re-	Lullaby Lady:	Political talk	Wayne King and	
10:15	public; speakers	quartet; orchestra	"Political talk	his orchestra	
10:30	Ray Knight's Cuckoo	Political talk	Dramatized news	National conven-	
10:45	Hour: comedy sketch	"Musical Turns"	Spotlight revue	tion, Sons of	
11:00	Reports; news; Rainy	Forecasts; news	News Service	Italy; Aug. Rosso;	
11:15	Weeks's Orchestra	Sports; music	Political talk	Mayor Mansfield,	
11:30	Ray Noble and his	Jesse Crawford,	Political talk	and others, speak-	
11:45	dance orchestra	organist	Delange's Orch.	ers	

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

10:15 WBZ (11:00, 2:45, WEEI, 4:30), Forum on Current Problems; address by well-known national and international leaders.
10:30 WAAB, United States Navy Band concert.
11:00 WNAC, "Broadcast From Mayor's Office"; talk.
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; international exchange of greeting from National Dairy Show, St. Louis.

After Luncheon

1:45 WEEI, Music Guild: chamber music recital.
2:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
3:00 WNAC, Town Topics, with Lois Long; Sheila Barrett, guest soloist.
4:00 WNAC, Bolek musicale; soloists; orchestra.
5:30 WEEI, Civic Orchestra of Boston, Harry Ellis Dickson, conductor.

Dinner and After

8:00 WEEI, Oliver Wakefield, comedian; Leo Reisman and his orchestra.
8:00 WNAC, "Lavender and Old Lace"; soloists; popular orchestra.
8:00 WBZ, "Crime Clues"; Spencer Dean mystery drama.
8:15 WMEX, "Five Star Final"; dramatizations of the news.
8:30 WNAC, Lawrence Tibbett, baritone; Don Voorhees's concert orchestra.
8:30 WBZ, Edgar A. Guest in Welcome Valley; soloists; players; orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, Casa Loma Orchestra; Walter O'Keefe; soloists.
9:30 WBZ, Helen Hayes in play, "The New Penny," with all-star cast; Mark Warnow's Orchestra.
9:30 WNAC, Fred Waring and his Pennsylvanians; Colonel Stoopnagle and Budd; soloists; glee clubs.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI, Studio Party, with Sigmund Romberg, Deems Taylor; soloists; orchestra.
10:30 WNAC, Dramatizations of the news.
10:30 WBZ, WBZA Players, from Springfield.
10:30 WAAB, "String Sinfonia"; Alfred Wallenstein, conductor.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Museum of Fine Arts — Admission free. Open week days, 9 to 5, except Mondays; Sundays, 1 to 5. Exhibitions: Early American portraits; fifteenth century Italian engravings; contemporary English prints; etchings by Jacques Callet, Frank Benson; architectural drawings by Milton S. Osborne; print processes; seventeenth century prints of flowers; photographs by Alfred Stieglitz. Free guidance at 11 o'clock.
Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum (Fenway Court)—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4. Admission 25 cents, music at 2:45; Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free, music at 2.
Children's Art Center—Pastels by Dorothy Neares, colored sculptures of New Mexico Indians by Genevieve M. Thomas. Through October.
Boston Public Library—Exhibition of collection of early lighting devices and fluids used.
Germanic Museum, Cambridge — German paintings, drawings and sculpture from Gothic period to modern art.
Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge—Open week days, 9-5, closed Sundays and holidays. Memorial exhibition in honor of Dr. Denman W. Ross. Through Oct. 30.
Children's Museum of Boston, Jamaica Plain, Mass.—Open daily and on holidays, from 9 to 5; Sundays, 1:30 to 5. Exhibition of oil paintings of Ethiopia depicting the country and the people. Colorful jewelry, carvings, inlaid ebony and marble, paintings on mica, and so forth, from India. Through October.
Boston City Club—Twenty lithographs of Audubon's "Vivaporous Quadrupeds." Through Oct. 20.
Copley Society—Paintings by Mexico and New England by Amy L. Burbank. Through Oct. 18.
Boston Art Club—Paintings, prints and drawings by members of the Providence Art Club, Oct. 17-31.
Grace Horne Galleries—Paintings by Mary Hoover, photos by Devereaux Butcher. Portraits by Patricia Tate.
Doll & Richards—Prints and pastels by Elizabeth O'Neill Verner. Through Oct. 26.
Goodman-Walker — Exhibition of "Prints and Paintings of Ships and Ports," selected by Charles D. Childs.
Bookshop for Boys and Girls—Illustrations and water colors by Virginia Grilley. Through October.
Holman Print Shop — Modern Japanese prints by Hogarth; drawings of dogs by E. H. Harrigan.
Book and Print Shop — Exhibition of oil paintings. Through Oct. 21.
Foster Brothers—Exhibitions of prints.
Goodspeed's Book Shop — New exhibition of miscellaneous American and English etchings.
Vose Galleries — French impressionist exhibit; bronze portrait reliefs by Paul Brodeur. Through Oct. 26.
Fine Arts Theater—Character sketches and fantastic masks by Janet T. Gill. Through Nov. 3.
Guild of Boston Artists — Exhibition by members. Portrait of Hon. Jos. B. Ely.

[Art Exhibitions Are Listed in the Monitor Each Monday]

New Talking Clock Offered in London Advertising Circles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A new advertising medium is coming to London to take its place alongside the flashing electric signs, the hoardings, the cinema, the newspapers—the talking clock.

Instead of striking the hours this modern timepiece shouts them out, including in the timely information some appropriate "boost" for a particular product.

At 8 o'clock in the morning it might add that it is time for So-and-so's breakfast food, and at 2 p. m. it might give a reminder that the program starts in 15 minutes at the XYZ cinema.

The talking clock is not intended for home use. It will be installed in restaurants and hotels.

Salt Basis of Exchange

Ethiopian currency is the Maria Theresa and Menelik dollars of a nominal value of about 50 cents, but in parts of the country bars of salt or even cartridges are used.

Law to Regulate Outdoor Ads Goes To Supreme Court

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (AP)—The right of Massachusetts to regulate advertising on public highways and on private property when in public view will be passed on by the Supreme Court.

It agreed today to review cases started through the courts 10 years ago by the General Outdoor Advertising Company and others to test the validity of an amendment to the state constitution providing for regulation.

The complaints asserted that under regulations in 1924, 96 per cent of their outdoor advertising became liable to forceable removal on or before July 1, 1925.

The Suffolk County Supreme Judicial Court granted a preliminary order prohibiting enforcement pending final decision of the controversy.

In August, 1926, the cases were referred to a master for hearing. He submitted reports in June, 1931, and in August, 1932. In February, 1935, the court dismissed the suits in accordance with instructions issued by the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court.

In appealing to the high court here the complainants protested the Department of Public Works had been given unlimited authority to determine the scope of outdoor advertising and that the police power was being used merely for aesthetic purposes.

The State insisted the regulations were intended to promote safety of travel on highways and enjoyment of public parks and reservations, to protect highway travelers from "unwelcome obstruction of business appeals," and to protect property from depreciation.

Japanese Commend Y. M. C. A. Secretary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—A Far Eastern career of unusual length and distinction came to an end with the recent departure for America of G. S. Phelps, senior secretary of the Y. M. C. A. for Japan since 1920. The last days which Mr. and Mrs. Phelps spent in Tokyo were filled with entertainment which were organized in their honor by their numerous Japanese and foreign friends. The Foreign Minister, Koki Hirota, gave Mr. Phelps a cloisonné vase of fine workmanship as a symbol of Japan's appreciation of his services to social welfare and international understanding.

Soon after his arrival in Japan, Mr. Phelps took charge of Y. M. C. A. activities with the Japanese forces in Manchuria during the Russo-Japanese War. He was head of Y. M. C. A. work in the American and allied armies in Siberia from 1918 until 1920, during the World War and the subsequent intervention in Siberia.

Mr. Phelps was an active participant in the preparation of a comprehensive resolution, dealing with causes of friction in the Pacific and means of eliminating them, which was signed last spring by almost all the American missionaries in Japan. In general intent and in many of its specific recommendations this resolution closely coincided with The Christian Science Monitor's Program for Peace in the Pacific.

Hauptmann Seeks Delay

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Oct. 14 (AP)—Egbert Rosecrans, one of Bruno Richard Hauptmann's lawyers, started the legal proceedings today to save Hauptmann from the electric chair for the murder of Charles A. Lindbergh, Jr. while they are carrying his fight to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Hotel Men Join Track Owners To Keep Full Racing Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 14—Hotel and restaurant proprietors have united with track owners in an alliance to stave off curtailment of the number of racing days at the Narragansett race track in Pawtucket. At the hearing conducted at the Providence City Hall, the hotel men and restaurateurs were supported by employees of the track itself. They argued against the resolution presented by Councilman Frederick B. Joost which would call upon the State Legislature to curtail the number of racing days.

The supporters of the Joost measure claimed that morals had been impaired and the social agencies had been compelled to assume an increasing burden because of the betting at the track.

* * *

Opposition to the enactment of a sales tax in Rhode Island was expressed by retail merchants before a hearing conducted last week by the State Ways and Means Commission. Speakers representing the Providence Retail Trade Board declared that such a tax would be ruinous to business and burdensome to consumers.

The peculiar geography of Rhode Island was cited as a major argument against the tax, the businessmen pointing out that the State is so small that customers would be driven over the line into Connecticut or Massachusetts to make their purchases.

Frank E. Ballou, chairman of the Retail Trade Board, told the commission that retailers representing nearly all Rhode Island cities had voted unanimously against the tax. Paul R. Ladd, manager of the board, emphasized the importance to Providence retailers of the areas adjacent to the State, trade from which, he contended, would be driven away if the State imposed a sales tax.

* * *

A state experiment with a touring symphony orchestra was acclaimed as a success last week when 700 persons crowded Westerly High School's auditorium to hear the Rhode Island Civic Symphony Orchestra, directed by Dr. Wassili Leps.

It inaugurated a series of free public concerts, to be given throughout the State, financed by an appropriation of the Legislature. The orchestra is made up chiefly of musicians from the Providence Symphony Orchestra, also directed by Dr. Leps.

Boston Events

Tonight

Theaters

"THE OLD MAID" (Plymouth). The Theater Guild presents the 1935 Pulitzer prize play, with Judith Anderson and Helen Menken. 8:30.

"THE GREAT WALTZ" (Boston Opera House). Spectacular musical play from Radio City. Book by Moss Hart. Dances by Albertina Rasch. Music by Johann Strauss, Sr. and Jr. 8:15.

Movies

EXETER — "Cowboy Millionaire." 2:10, 5:05, 7:55. James Cagney and Pat O'Brien in "The Irish in Us." 3:30, 6:20, 9:15.

BOSTON — "King Solomon of Broadway," with Edmund Lowe. 10:45 a. m., 1:44, 4:40, 7:36, 10:32. Henry Armetta in person, also Mlle. Renee Villon.

FINE ARTS—"The Divine Spark" (in English), musical film featuring Martin Eugerth, Phillips Holmes and Benita Hume. 1:40, 3:40, 5:45, 7:45, 9:45. Also "Ra-mu," containing pictures of Ethiopian court taken last month.

MODERN—"The Big Broadcast of 1936," with Jack Oakie, Lyda Roberti, Burns and Allen, Amos 'n' Andy, Bing Crosby, Ethel Merman, Bill Robinson and Ray Noble. 10:05 a. m., 12:50, 3:45, 6:35, 9:27. "Wanderer of the Wasteland," 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:30.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"Here's to Romance," with Nino Martini and Anita Louise. Fenway, 2:05, 4:44, 7:23, 10:02. Paramount, 10:28 a. m., 1:14, 4, 6:46, 9:32. Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd's "Little America." Fenway, 1, 3:39, 6:18, 8:57. Paramount, 9:31 a. m., 12:17, 3:03, 5:49, 8:35.

MAJESTIC—"The Crusades," with Loretta Young and Henry Wilcoxon, Katherine DeMille and others. 2:15, 8:15.

KEITH MEMORIAL—"Diamond Jim," with Edward Arnold. 10, 11:55 a. m., 2:02, 4:02, 6:09, 8:09, 10:16. Color cartoon, "Going on Two."

METROPOLITAN—Dick Powell and Ruby Keeler in "Shipmates Forever." 10:07 a. m., 1:08, 4:09, 7:10, 10:11. Stage: Jimmie Lunceford and his Harlem Band, Sevitzky's orchestra.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—Claudette Colbert in "She Married Her Boss." State, 11:30 a. m., 2:10, 4:55, 7:40, 10:25. Orpheum, 10:50 a. m., 1:40, 4:25, 7:15, 10:05. Also "Atlantic Adventure," with Nancy Carroll, Lloyd Nolan and Harry Langdon.

UPTOWN—"Page Miss Glory." 1, 4, 7, 10. Also "My Heart Is Calling." 2:40, 5:40, 8:40.

COOLIDGE CORNER—"Redheads on Parade." 2:45, 6:40, 9:40. "Alias Mary Dow." 2:15, 5:12, 8:09.

SOUTH STATION THEATER — "Happy Butterflies," cartoon. "Light of Love." "Forward Pass" sport reel, the Three Stooges in "Restless Knights." 9:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

TREMONT — Gene Raymond and Ann Sothern in "Hooray for Love." 10:20 a. m., 1:15, 4:10, 7:05, 10. Also "Keeper of the Bees." 9:05, 11:45 a. m., 1:15, 5:35, 8:30.

UNIVERSITY—"Page Miss Glory," with Marion Davies. 2:05, 6:15, 9:25. "Little Big Shot." 1:45, 4:55, 8:05.

Music

MEMORIAL CHAPEL (Wellesley College)—Concert by Clarence Watters, organist. All Bach program. 8.

Other Events

HOTEL TOURAINE — Boston Firemen's Auxiliary meeting. Castilian Room. 8.

ERA POPULAR LECTURE—Talk on "The CCC Camp and Its Work," by Robert B. Parmenter, with Brighton-Allston Community Orchestra. Charlestown Branch Library, 43 Monument Square. 7:30.

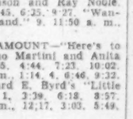
ERA POPULAR LECTURE—Talk by John Crooks on "Youth, Backbone of a Nation," with South Boston Community Theater in "Miss Nancy's Legacy," and South Boston Community Chorus, St. Matthew's Episcopal Church, West Broadway and P Streets, South Boston. 8.

ERA CONCERT—Hyde Park Community Orchestra, Hyde Park Municipal Building, 1177 River Street. 8.

ERA ORCHESTRA AND CHORUS—Lecture Hall, Boston Public Library. 8.

ERA ORCHESTRAS—In co-operation with Y. D. Post 290, American Legion, Y. D. Club, 200 Huntington Avenue, 8; Medford Club House, Governors Avenue, 8:30.

DICKENS FELLOWSHIP — Meeting of Boston Branch. "A Trip to the Coast," by Edward P. Payne; "Six Weeks in Central Europe," by Miss Grace Leavitt, and "A Summer Abroad," by Frank W. C. Hersey; music by Miss Margaret Dunlevy, soprano. Arlington Street Church. 8.



PEKINGESE ASSOCIATION OF N. E.—Meeting, Copley-Plaza Hotel. 8.

SOCIAL CREDIT—Lecture under auspices of National Social Credit Association on "What Is Social Credit," by the Rev. Hewlitt-Johnson, Dean of Canterbury, England, Copley-Plaza Hotel. 8.

AMERICAN ACCOUNTANTS—Reception in connection with convention of American Institute of Accountants, Copley-Plaza Hotel, State Suite. 8:30.

LOWELL INSTITUTE—Lecture in series on Irish Poetry and Folk Lore, "The Poetry of Religion and Nature," by Robin Flower, of the British Museum and University of London, Huntington Hall, 491 Boylston Street. 8.

FRIENDS OF BULGARIA—Dinner meeting with talk by Dr. Floyd H. Black, president of the American College at Sofia, Harvard Faculty Club, Quincy Street, Cambridge. 7.

Tomorrow

COPLEY-PLAZA HOTEL — New England Daily Newspaper Association meeting, 10:30; luncheon, 1; American Institute of Accountants, annual meeting, all day; men's luncheon, 1.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS —Guidance to Flowers in Design, by Mrs. Hayward, 11.

OUTDOOR SKETCHING —ERA Class of Arts and Crafts Projects, along Fenway, meet opposite Sears, Roebuck & Co., Boylston Street and Brookline Avenue, 2.

ERA POPULAR LECTURE—Talk by Louis R. Lipp on "The Old Age Pension," with music, Charlestown High School, 30 Monument Square, 2:30.

PROFESSIONAL WOMEN'S CLUB—Choral Club Rehearsal, Club Rooms, Hotel Statler, 10:30.

BOSTON BROWNING SOCIETY—Meeting: president's consultation hour, 1:30; talk by Dr. Richard M. Cameron of Boston and the Culture of This New Age"; talk University on "The Medieval Church and the Reformation." 3, Hotel Vendome.

ADVERTISING CLUB—Talk by Kenneth B. Backman of the Boston Better Business Bureau, Safle Moderne, Hotel Statler, 12:15.

KIWANIS CLUB—Meeting with talk by Dr. Gaylord Anderson, Boston City Club, 12:15.

BOSTONIAN SOCIETY—Meeting, "Boston and Bostonians in 1784," as seen by a Spanish-American Gentleman of the Time, a paper presented by George Francis Dow, Council Chamber, Old State House, 2:30.

What's Going On In the Arts

Fritz Kreisler

THE recital season was formally opened in Boston yesterday afternoon when Fritz Kreisler, long beloved by Bostonians, played in Symphony Hall before an audience which displayed all the familiar enthusiasms characteristic of Kreisler admirers. The violinist offered a taxing program, listing the Tartini Sonata in G minor ("The Devil's Trill"); a Sarabande and Gigue for violin alone from the Violin Partita in D minor, by Bach, the Viotti A minor Concerto, No. 22, and five numbers of his own composition, more familiar to concertgoers as the work of early masters including Couperin, Tartini and Pugnani.

These last works, it will be remembered, were acknowledged by Mr. Kreisler as his own, fairly recently, and it is interesting to note that he now lists them as "in the style of" this or that composer. Needless to say, none of the masters to whom Mr. Kreisler attributed the compositions would probably have scorned any one of them; for the violinist has a distinct flair for imparting the peculiar characteristics of each to the melodies he invents.

In addition, he included his arrangement of The Ravel Habanera from the "Rapsodie Espagnole" and the Hartmann arrangement of Debussy's "La fille aux cheveux de lin."

Of Mr. Kreisler's performance it is difficult to find descriptive words not already hackneyed by constant use. There was the same Kreisler "bite" to an attack, the same fluent technique, and the same polished yet withal vigorous phrasing which has so long distinguished the performances of this artist. Nowhere was his virtuosity more in evidence than in the Tartini Sonata and the Finale of Viotti Concerto, the Adagio movement of which brought as beautiful playing as we have heard from him for some time. In this his tone was what may be rather tritely described as both luscious and dramatic. Although his listeners gave rapt attention to the more pretentious numbers on his program, it was evident that the artist's own little compositions were favorites, and at the conclusion of the Gypsy Caprice, with its singularly modern rhythm and rather slower tempo than one usually associates with a "gypsy" opus, there began a second program of encores before the audience would be satisfied.

Mr. Lamson provided his usual complementary accompaniments.

G. M. S.

Impressionists

AT THE Vose Galleries in Copley Square there is a large, interesting and provocative exhibition. It is one of the finest displays these galleries have shown in recent years and it will prove enjoyable and informing to each person who visits it.

The French impressionist school has taken its special place in the history of French painting, and yet the freshness of the styles invariably causes the onlooker to feel the pictures were made but a few months ago. In Boston there are still some venerable painters who find these pictures the work of charlatans. However, many of us have felt the influence of the Frenchmen, and some of us even admit the acquisition. Important names comprise the list of Vose's.

There are first of all some predecessors of the Impressionists like Géricault (a loan from Smith College), Delacroix, Monticelli. All these painters emerge from the Renaissance tradition, but they all, in differing degree, demonstrate a desire to paint with full broad brush, and to achieve a transient effect. In so far, they are precursors of Impressionists. Their canvases seem dark and brownish compared with those of later artists.

An early Pissaro shows a definite Barbizon influence; some later ones reveal the liberation of brush stroke, the clarified palette, the achievement of luminous vibrant color. The Sisleys at Vose's vary; we see his better and his weaker moments. At his best he too attains a fine, silvery atmospheric quality with few strokes of the brush. The Monets at Vose's are typical, although we are accustomed to see better examples at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. The smaller Renoir canvases are the lovelier, painted with a rhapsodic sweep of the brush.

A Degas, "Danseuse Rose," appears to be a companion piece for the pastel of a red-haired dancer recently acquired by our museum. A Courbet landscape was probably done during the rebel's exile. Daumier's "Don Quixote" (from the Robert Treat Paine, Jr., collection) shows the dramatic values brought out in paint in the best style of the caricaturist. A small Manet of women on the beach is also done with a free, sweeping brush. It is luminous as one recedes from the canvas.

Although the collection at Vose's is uneven in character, it is a very enjoyable display, placing the onlooker on his critical guard. D. A.

Last Breather Facing Eastern Football Teams

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

It might be the lull before the storm, or time out for breathing, or just chance, but this coming week end of eastern football is light in comparison with the future week ends and last Saturday. Major conflicts with much at stake are few. Foremost in importance are the two engagements bringing Harvard to West Point and Annapolis to Yale.

Other contests worth noting are those in which Holy Cross, conqueror of Harvard, 13 to 0, Saturday, faces Chick Meehan's Manhattan eleven, beaten Saturday by Louisiana State, 32 to 0; Fordham, beaten by Purdue, 20 to 0, Saturday, entertains Vanderbilt from the South, who lost to Temple, 6 to 3 Friday; Michigan State, who started Michigan off on the wrong foot two weeks ago, visits Boston College, and Pennsylvania, engaging in its third major contest in as many weeks, will attempt to enter the victory column as host to Columbia as yet untested by a major opponent.

While most of the other eastern elevens of note are playing teams in which they are heavily favored to triumph, one, Pittsburgh, journeys to South Bend, Ind., to face the onrushing Notre Dame horde in an intersectional affair that carries national importance, neither having been defeated as yet. Big Ten and midwestern elevens have been too good for easterners in games so far this season.

Harvard Glorifies Itself

Harvard will try to continue its unique record of never having been toppled at West Point. The Cadets have not been properly tested this season, but are due for that inspection this week end. The Crimsons fairly glorified themselves even in defeat against the big, powerful and advanced Holy Cross eleven last Saturday. The Crusaders won 13 to 0, but not without a gigantic struggle in which Harvard won favor with all who saw because of its courageous stand in the face of terrific odds.

The Midshipmen from Annapolis will train their biggest guns on an Eli team that apparently does not know when it is beaten. After trailing 20 to 6 against Penn Saturday, the New Havenites unleashed an attack of fury and purpose, largely aerial, and dazzled the Red and Blue to win, 31 to 20. Any cockiness the Middies might have had best be forgotten for Yale has an eleven that is not to be trifled with.

Princeton narrowly averted an upset last Saturday when, following its previous week-end battle with Penn, it barely managed to eke out a 14-to-7 victory over Williams, renews football's oldest rivalry in entertaining Rutgers. This series between these two began back in 1869 and with it began intercollegiate football in the United States. Apart from historical value the result of the coming game is a foregone conclusion ignoring an upset.

Michigan State Coming

With Harvard gone to foreign fields the invasion of Michigan State to University Heights is an attraction that New Englanders plan not to miss. Fame at the expense of Harry Kipke's Wolverines has skyrocketed the Michigan State football team into national prominence. An open date last week end gave the local team opportunity to point for this game, but indications are that the visitors will prove too strong.

Dartmouth and Brown renew relations Saturday but the Bruins are sorely pressed for material and have already dropped two games to small colleges and are hardly fit to do more than go through the motions against the Green. Dartmouth buried Bates 59 to 7 and Brown lost to Springfield, 20 to 0, last Saturday. It is the last easy game for Dartmouth before facing Harvard and Yale in turn.

Columbia warmed up for the coming affray with Pennsylvania by subduing Rutgers, 20 to 6. Whether the twice defeated Red and Blue can stage a sufficient comeback to beat the Lions is the problem. Cornell, like Penn and Brown, defeated, has an open date in which to recover. A Gil Dobie team defeated in its first three games, having lost to Syracuse Saturday, 20 to 14, is something to wonder at.

More Bandwagon Customers

The bandwagon of defeated teams in the East took on new customers in Manhattan, Fordham, Harvard, Colgate and Tufts. Colgate went out to Iowa to take a 12-to-6 licking and Tufts, in the small college class, suffered its first defeat in history from a Boston University eleven, now under the tutelage of Pat Hanley, 13 to 7.

Other eastern results worth recording were as follows: Bowdoin 33, Wesleyan 0; Rhode Island State 6, Northeastern 6; West Point 53, Gettysburg 0; New York University 25, Carnegie Tech 6; Penn State 2, Western Maryland 0, and Pittsburgh 24, West Virginia 6.

After the coming week end there is little left in the way of ease for any of the eastern major elevens and action galore begins with reputations completely at stake. Undefeated teams in the East are to be as scarce as last year with Pittsburgh, Princeton and Holy Cross the standout football elevens at the present writing.

Gilbert Hall Wins Net Final

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Oct. 14 (AP)—J. Gilbert Hall gained his second leg on the Greenbrier Bowl yesterday by defeating Frank Bowden of New York, in the finals of the annual autumn invitational tennis tournament, 6—1, 6—4, 6—4. Frank Bowden and Eunice Dean of San Antonio, won the mixed doubles title by defeating Gilbert Hall and Florence S. LeBoutillier, of Long Island, 6—3, 6—1.

Stewart Sold to N. Y. Americans

By a Staff Writer

Confirming persistent rumors, Arthur H. Ross, general manager of the Boston Bruins and Bruin Cubs, admitted last night that Nels Stewart, veteran center of the Bruins, and Joe Jerwa, defenseman of the Cubs, have been sold to the New York Americans. The deal was a straight cash transaction.

Mrs. Vare vs. Deborah Verry

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 12 (AP)—Mrs. Glenna Collett Vare, national women's golf champion, and Deborah Verry of Worcester, Mass., won their way into the finals of the annual Berthellyn Cup invitational tournament yesterday. Mrs. Vare defeated Frances Williams, 2 up, and Miss Verry eliminated Helen Buch, 5 and 2, in semi-final matches.

Preparing for the Olympic Games of 1936

Rapid Progress Being Made in Erecting Stadia and Other Buildings

In the middle, the mighty circle of the main arena (Olympia Stadium), which, when ready, will accommodate 100,000 spectators. The lower spectators' ring of tiers sunk in the earth is ready even now. Work is still proceeding on the upper tribune ring which towers almost 50 feet above the surrounding level. To the right of the main arena is the swimming stadium, behind it the polo field; in the right-hand corner, at the back, the Dietrich-Eckart open-air stage can be dimly recognized. In the foreground, directly under the main arena, lies the hockey stadium ready for use, and in front of this, a "Centre Court" for tennis and basketball. To the right, between the trees, further tennis courts. In the left part of the foreground the large entrance road and parking place are clearly seen. The scaffolding of the two admission towers is visible between this and the main stadium; near by, dwellings and ticket-offices are being erected. In the left-bottom corner the pedestrians' path, bridged over by a driving road, and leading to the underground station near at hand, is clearly marked.

The northern part of the grounds with its huge gymnastic halls, swimming halls and administrative buildings is situated to the right, but is not included in the picture.

U. S. College Football Results

Albright 38, Lafayette 0.
Allen 8, Livingston 0.
Alma 7, Hilldale 6.
Amherst 23, Union 0.
Arizona State 23, Western State 12.
Ashland 0, Heidelberg 0.
Arizona 45, Whittier 0.
Assumption 0, St. Mary's 0.
Aurora 6, Wright Jr. 6.
Augustana 26, Huron 7.
Austin 13, Daniel Baker 6.
Baker 6, Emporia 0.
Baldwin Wallace 41, Bowling Green 0.
Baltimore 39, Gallaudet 2.
Baylor 13, Arkansas 6.
Buena Vista 13, Doane 7.
Bloomsburg 0, Lock Haven T. 0.
Bluefield 15, Milligan 6.
Bluefield Institute 28, No. Carolina C. 0.
Boston 13, Tufts 7.
Bowdoin 33, Wesleyan 0.
Bradley 3, W. Illinois T. 0.
Brigham Young 19, Greeley State 3.
Butler 71, Hanover 7.
California 6, Oregon 0.
Calif. (Pa.) T. 18, Millersville T. 6.
Canisius 52, Brooklyn 6.
Carson Newman 12, East Tennessee T. 0.
Case 12, Wooster 6.
Centenary 7, Texas A. and M. 6.
Central 13, Oakland City 13.
Central 19, Iowa Wesleyan 6.
Chicago 31, Western State 6.
Cincinnati 35, Denison 0.
Citadel 20, Wofford 7.
Clark 14, Knoxville 0.
Clarkson 6, Niagara 6.
Coast Guard 8, Middlebury 6.
Coe 16, Monmouth 13.
Colby 6, Vermont 0.
Colorado State 19, Colorado Mines 0.
Columbia 20, Rutgers 6.
Cornell C. 63, Beloit 0.
Cumberland 26, Appalachian State 7.
Dartmouth 59, Bates 7.
Davidson 13, South Carolina 6.
Defiance 32, Earlham 6.
De Kalb T. 27, St. Viator 0.
Delaware 0, Mt. St. Mary's 0.
DePaul 0, Texas Tech 0.
Dover S. T. 7, Cheyney T. 0.
Drexel 6, Juniata 6.
Duke 38, Clemson 12.
DePauw 18, Evansville 0.
East Kentucky 52, Hiwassie 0.
East Oregon N. 18, Gooding 0.
Elmhurst 13, St. Joseph's 0.
Elon 26, St. John's 0.
Emory & Henry 25, Chattanooga 0.
Erskine 25, Guilford 6.
Ferris 6, Lawrence Tech 0.
Findlay 34, Detroit Tech 0.
Franklin & Marshall 28, Moravian 0.
Georgia 31, Furman 7.
Georgetown 16, Roanoke 0.
Glenville 6, Fairmont 0.
Greensboro A. and T. 19, J. C. Smith 0.
Grinnell 7, Carleton 6.
Hampden Sydney 14, American 12.
Hampton 20, Va. State 0.
Hartwick 0, Wagner 0.
Helena 6, Montana N. 0.
Hobart 9, Hamilton 7.
Holy Cross 13, Harvard 0.
Howard 15, St. Paul 12.
Illinois 19, Southern California 0.
Illinois S. N. 13, So. Illinois T. 0.
Indiana C. 3, Slippery Rock 0.
Indiana State 32, East Illinois T. 13.
Indiana (Pa.) T. 3, Slippery Rock 0.
Intermountain 6, Montana Normal 0.
Iowa 12, Colgate 6.
Iowa Central 19, Iowa Wesleyan 6.
Iowa State 23, Upper Iowa u.
Ithaca 27, Montclair T. 0.
Jamestown 25, Minot T. 0.
James Millikin 14, Illinois C. 10.
Jordan 33, Northland 7.
Kentucky 25, Georgia Tech 6.
Kenyon 18, Rochester 6.
Knox 6, Augustana 0.
Kutztown T. 43, Oswego N. S. 0.
Lake Forest 14, Ripon 0.
Lamar 32, Mexico 0.
Lasalle 18, Ursinus 0.
Lawrence 0, St. Norbert 0.
Lehigh 26, Dickinson 0.
LeMoyne 19, Florida A and M. 13.
Lincoln 26, Lane 9.
Louisiana C. 12, Louisiana T. 6.
Louisiana State 32, Manhattan 0.
Louisiana Tech 25, S'thwestern (La.) 0.
Loyola 7, Tempe 3.
Luther 7, St. Olaf 0.
Maine 13, New Hampshire 2.
Mansfield T. 20, Edinboro 0.
Maryville T. 12, Wahpeton S. 7.
Mass. State 25, Conn. State 0.
Michigan 7, Indiana 0.
Michigan State 42, Kansas 0.
Michigan Tech 12, Northern State 12.
Millersville 6, California 6.
Milwaukee T. 32, Plattville T. 7.
Minnesota 12, Nebraska 7.
Mississippi State 20, Alabama 7.
Missouri 20, Colorado 6.
Missouri M. A. 12, Mo. D. S. 12.
Miss. A. and I. N. 25, Alcorn 0.
Moorhead T. 32, Duluth T. 0.
Morgan 13, Virginia 0.
Morris Harvey 20, Concord 0.
Mt. Union 6, Muskegum 0.
Nassau C. C. 25, Trenton T. 0.
New Mexico 13, Colorado C. 0.
New Mexico S. S. 38, Adams S. T. 0.
New York Aggies 12, Alumni 6.
Normal 13, Carbondale T. 0.
North Arizona T. 20, Western State 12.
North Carolina 33, Maryland 0.
North Central 16, Wheaton 0.
Northern S. T. 12, Michigan Tech 12.
Norwich 6, American International 0.
Notre Dame 27, Wisconsin 0.
Notre Dame (B) 25, Ouachita 0.
N. C. State 21, Wake Forest 6.
N. M. Aggies 56, N. M. Normal 6.
N. M. Mines 13, Texas Miners 6.
N. Y. U. 25, Carnegie Tech 6.
Oakland City 13, Central Normal 13.
Oak Ridge 13, Mars Hill 0.
Oberlin 25, Marietta 0.
Occidental 7, San Diego 0.
Ohio Northern 13, Capital 0.
Ohio State 85, Drake 7.
Ohio Wesleyan 8, Miami (Ohio) 0.
Oshkosh 31, Whitewater T. 6.
Penn M. C. 12, Westchester 0.
Penn State 2, Western Maryland 0.
Pittsburgh 24, West Virginia 6.
Princeton 14, Williams 7.
Providence 14, C. C. N. Y. 0.
Purdue B 12, Illinois B 6.
Purdue 20, Fordham 0.
Randolph Macon 27, Bridgewater 0.
Richmond 13, Virginia M. I. 6.
Rice 14, Creighton 0.
Rose P. I. 46, Holbrook 0.
R. I. State 6, Northeastern 6.
San Francisco 27, Nevada 0.
San Jose T. 19, McKinley 0.
Santa Clara 24, Fresno State 0.
Schreiner 16, Texas A. and I. 0.
S. C. Tech 14, S. C. State 14.
Shattuck 12, Culver 6.
Shippensburg T. 20, East Stroudsburg 6.
Sioux Falls 12, Yankton 0.
South Methodist 35, Washington 6.
Southern Normal 12, Dakota Wesleyan 6.
Southwestern 14, St. Edwards 12.
Southwestern 13, Oklahoma Baptists 7.
Southwestern 20, Millsaps 0.
Springfield 20, Brown 0.
Springfield T. 12, Dakota Wesleyan 6.
Statesboro T. 14, Douglas T. 14.
Stetson 7, Oglethorpe 6.
Stout 6, Wiona T. 0.
St. Ambrose 20, Columbia C. 0.
St. Bonaventure 30, Alfred 0.
St. Johns 19, St. Marys 0.
St. Joseph's 26, St. Francis 6.
St. Mary's 33, Pacific 0.
St. Lawrence 52, Rensselear P. I. 0.
St. Joseph's 36, St. Francis 6.
Sul Ross T. 33, Kelly Field Fliers 0.
Susquehanna 19, Haverford 16.
Syracuse 21, Cornell 14.
Tennessee 13, Auburn 6.
Tennessee Wesl. 18, West Carolina T. 7.
Texas 12, Oklahoma 7.
Texas Christian 13, Tulsa 0.
Texas Tech 0, De Paul 0.
Thiel 47, Clarion 2.
Toledo 0, Haskell 0.
Trinity 25, Worcester P. I. 0.
Troy (Ala.) T. 14, Mississippi T. 13.
Tulane 19, Florida 7.
Tusculum 13, Baltimore 0.
Tuskegee 13, Morris Brown 6.
U. C. L. A. 7, Stanford 6.
Upsala 19, Lowell T. S. 0.
Utah 47, Montana State 0.
Valparaiso 20, Ball State 0.
Villanova 25, Bucknell 0.
Voorhees J. C 6, Payne 0.
Wabash 6, Franklin 0.
Washington C. 13, Swarthmore 6.
Washington & Jefferson 69, Grove City 0.
Washington State 13, Montana 7.
Wayne 13, Mount Pleasant 0.
Waynesburg 31, Westminster 0.
Weber 6, Westminster 6.
Western Reserve 61, Buffalo 0.
West Point 54, Gettysburg 0.
West Va. S. C. 122, Morristown 0.
Whitman 7, Idaho 0.
Wilberforce 19, Kentucky State I. 7.
Wiley (Texas) 28, Arkansas A. & M. 6.
William and Mary 0, Virginia P. I. 0.
William & Mary 13, Potomac State 7.
W. & L. (B) 9, Annapolis (B) 0.
Yale 31, Pennsylvania 20.

Taylor Will Again Coach U. S. Team Of Speed Skaters

CHICAGO, Oct. 14 (AP)—William Miles Taylor of Bear Mountain, N. Y., yesterday was named coach of the American Olympic speed skating team which will compete at Garmisch - Partenkirken, Germany, Feb. 1-16.

The appointment of Taylor, who prepared the 1924 and 1932 American teams, was made at a joint meeting of the Olympic skating committee and the United States Amateur Skating Union. Henry Kemper of St. Louis, former president of the Skating Union, was appointed manager of the squad.

Kemper said the team of four, or possibly five members, would train at Oslo, Norway, and probably would sail from New York Jan. 2. Delbert Lamb and Robert Petersen, Milwaukee; Eddie Schroeder, Chicago, and Allen Potts, New York, were selected in trails last winter.

Chester Roan, Minneapolis, was elected president of the Amateur Skating Union, succeeding Kemper.

The Skating Union voted to offer four merks credited to Kitty Klein of Buffalo, N. Y., as world records. They were: 1000 meters, 1m. 42.3s.; quarter mile, 42.3s.; three-quarters mile, 1m. 18s., and one mile, 3m. 8s.

Canadian Football Results

Interprovincial Union

Ottawa 12, Montreal 9.
Toronto 7, Hamilton 1.

Ontario Union

Sarnia 26, Hamilton Cubs 1.

Intercollegiate

Western Ontario 7, McGill 2.
Toronto 2, Queen's 2.

College Soccer Results

Brown 1, M. I. T. 0.
Cornell 1, Hamilton 0.
Crescent-Hamilton 7, Haverford 0.
E. Stroudsburg 2, Temple 1.
Girard 5, Upper Darby 2.
Harvard 1, Williams 0.
Moorestown 2, Penn J. V. 1.
Pennsylvania 5, Lehigh 0.
Penn State 4, Gettysburg 0.
Princeton 5, Lafayette 0.
Stevens Tech 4, Seth Low 0.
Yale 4, Annapolis 1.

Marathon Won By Three Seconds

PORTCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 14 (AP)—The closest duel in the 11-year history of the Portchester marathon was staked Saturday when Leslie Pawson of Pawtucket, R. I. who holds the record for the Boston marathon, nosed out Pat Dengis of Baltimore by three seconds. Starting off together at Columbus Circle in New York, the pair battled for the lead all the way, first one and then the other setting the pace. Dengis later guessed the lead had changed hands 30 times. It was in the last few hundred yards that Pawson settled the issue by outsprinting the man from Baltimore. The winning time was 2h. 37m. 49s.

Patrick, Panther Back, Leads Scorers In Eastern Race

NEW YORK, Oct. 14 (AP)—Frank Patrick, sophomore fullback of the Pitt Panthers, topped the high scoring athletes of eastern football today after the leading ball toters had had three or four games apiece in which to pile up points.

Patrick, an all-round performer, was credited with 41 points, scoring five touchdowns and as many points after touchdowns and booting two field goals. He was the only one of the eastern stars to kick more than one goal from the field.

Tied for second place were a quartet of backs who had tallied five touchdowns each for 30-point totals. They were Nick Kotys of Villanova, Matt Hoysak of Manhattan, Ed Stanley of Williams and O'Malley of Trinity.

Joe Handrahan, Dartmouth guard, was high man at kicking the extra points after touchdowns with nine to his credit. Records of leading scorers follow:

Player & Pos.	G.	T.D.	P.A.T.	F.G.	Pts.
Patrick, Pitt, fb	3	5	5	2	41
Kotys, Villanova, hb	4	5	0	0	30
Stanley, Williams, hb	3	5	0	0	30
Hoysak, Manh'tt'n qb	4	5	0	0	30
O'Malley, Trinity, hb	3	5	0	0	30
Tuckey, Manh't'n, fb	4	4	1	0	25
Tenzo, Temple, hb	4	4	0	0	24
Antrim, Navy, qb	3	4	0	0	24
Leemans, G. W., hb	3	4	0	0	24
Etzweiler, W.-J., hb	2	4	0	0	24
Kiernan, Drtm'th, fb	3	4	0	0	24
Casey, Dartmouth, hb	3	4	0	0	24
Medve, S. Law'nc, hb	4	4	0	0	24
Raimo, Villanova, fb	4	4	0	0	24
Kobrosky, Trinity, hb	3	3	4	0	22
Smukler, Temple, fb	4	3	3	0	21
Adzigian, Harvrd, hb	3	3	2	0	20
Worden, Waynsbg, h	3	3	1	0	19
Barbabas, Col., hb	3	3	1	0	19
Mellows, Navy, hb	3	3	0	0	18
M'Burney,Wa.-Jef.,fb	2	3	0	0	18
Holmes, Williams, hb	3	3	0	0	18
Conti, Dartm'th, hb	3	3	0	0	18
Frank, Yale, hb	2	3	0	0	18
Albanese, Syracuse,fb	2	3	0	0	18
Mammosser, Sy'e, hb	2	3	0	0	18
Offenhamer, Colg., hb	4	3	0	0	18
Lafferty, Colgate, hb	4	3	0	0	18
Jaeger, Colgate, hb	4	3	0	0	18
Paczkowski, St. L., hb	4	3	0	0	18
Janiak, Holy Cross, fb	4	3	0	0	18
Haifan, Holy Cross,hb	4	3	0	0	18
Yablonski, H. C., fb	3	3	0	0	18
Stopper, Villanova, hb	4	3	0	0	18
Curtain, Hobart, hb	4	3	0	0	18
Hakenson, N'west hb	4	3	0	0	18
Rook, N'western, qb	4	3	0	0	18
Dick, American, qb	3	3	0	0	18
McCormick, Alb', hb	2	3	0	0	18
Riffe, Albright, hb	2	3	0	0	18
Smith, Bucknell, hb	3	3	0	0	18
Whalen, Manhat. qb	4	3	0	0	18
Fillingham, Duquesne, hb	4	3	0	0	18
Rockwell, C. C. N. Y., hb	3	3	0	0	18
Faust, St. Bonaventure, hb	3	3	0	0	18
Nicholson, Wash. Col, fb	2	2	4	0	16

Fifth Game of World Chess Series Drawn

DELFT, Holland, Oct. 14 (AP)—Dr. Alexander A. Alekhine of Paris, chess champion of the world, and Dr. Max Euwe of Amsterdam, challenger, contested the fifth game of their match at the rooms of the Delft Chess Club last night. The result was a draw in 34 moves.

Dr. Alekhine had the white pieces and played a queen's pawn opening. Dr. Euwe put up a stout defense against which the champion could make no headway. It was the first draw in the pending series. The sixth game will be played at Rotterdam.

The score to date: Dr. Alekhine 3, Dr. Euwe 1, drawn, 1.

More Golf Honors Won By P. G. A. Titleholder

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 14 (AP)—Paul Runyan, national P. G. A. champion, the little golfer with the big wallop and the deadly putter, added another thousand dollars to his bankroll today and also acquired another title—that of Louisville open golf champion. Touring the Audubon Country Club course yesterday in a fashion that left smoking fairways in his wake, the diminutive 27-year-old Arkansas farm boy, now professional at the Metropolis Club, White Plains, N. Y., overhauled the early leader. Alvin Krueger of Beloit, Wis., yesterday to annex the Louisville title.

Blazing a trail of birdies on the nine-hole home stretch, Runyan played inspired golf to wind up with a 72-hole score of 283, one under par, after starting the day's play two strokes behind Krueger. He canned four birdies on his final nine, for a 33, three under par figures. Runyan finished two strokes in front of his nearest competitor, "Light Horse" Harry Cooper of Chicago, and four in advance of Vic Chezzi of Deal, N. J. Bill Kaiser of Louisville, Byron Nelson of Ridgewood, N. J., Al Krueger, Saturday's leader, and Frank Walsh of Chicago, finished in a tie for fourth, six strokes out of first place.

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National Professional Football League
Eastern Division

	W	T	L	TP	OP	PC.
New York	3	0	1	79	42	.750
Boston	1	0	2	26	40	.333
Brooklyn	1	0	2	22	27	.333
Philadelphia	1	0	3	24	97	.250
Pittsburgh	1	0	4	37	116	.200
Western Division						
Chi. Cardinals	2	1	0	20	16	1.000
Detroit	2	1	1	72	20	.667
Chicago Bears	2	0	1	62	14	.667
Green Bay	3	0	2	56	17	.600

Results Oct. 13

Detroit 17, Boston 7.
Chicago Bears 39, Philadelphia 0.
Chicago Cardinals 3, Green Bay 0.
N. Y. Giants 10, Brooklyn 7.

CHICAGO, Oct. 14 (AP)—The rest of the National Professional Football League has just about decided that the Chicago Cardinals, who were not listed among the preseason title threats, must be taken seriously.

Operating under Milan Creighton, former Arkansas end and the only playing coach in the league, the Cardinals today were the only undefeated team. Apparently a little short on offensive power, they have displayed the knack of seizing opportunities for scores, backed up by a great defense.

The Cards scored their second victory yesterday, 3 to 0, over the revived Green Bay Packers, on a 12-yard dropkick by Paul Pardonner, former Purdue quarterback, in the second period.

The champion New York Giants retained first place in the eastern section of the league by conquering Brooklyn, 10 to 7. Ken Strong was able to play only a few minutes of the game, due to an injury, but scored all the Giants' points. He ran 24 yards for the touchdown in the first period, and came back in the final session to kick a 24-yard field goal.

Red Pollock scored three touchdowns in the second period on end runs to lead the Chicago Bears to a 39-to-0 triumph over Philadelphia. Edwin (Alabama) Pitts, former Sing Sing star, who played part of the last quarter, caught an aerial for the Eagles' longest gain.

Earl (Dutch) Clark place-kicked a 35-yard field goal in the first period and added a touchdown in the third, as the Detroit Lions whipped Boston, 17 to 7. The other Lion score was made by Ernie Caddel in the fourth session, after Pug Rentner had passed to Charlie Malone for the only Redskin score.

The Cardinals meet Pittsburgh at Pittsburgh Sunday, while Brooklyn plays the Bears at Chicago. Boston tackles the Giants at New York, and Detroit plays at Green Bay.

Sporting Around the Hub

Boston Pro Football Club in Tie for Second Place

SMARTING under their second reversal in three starts, the Boston Redskins of the National Professional Football League are preparing for their first game on the road, playing the New York Giants at New York next Sunday. After that the Redskins will meet the Pittsburgh Pirates at Pittsburgh, Detroit Lions at Detroit and then come home for the game with the Philadelphia Eagles at Fenway Park, Nov. 3.

The New York Giants are leading the eastern division of the N. P. F. L. standing. Boston and Brooklyn are tied for second; Philadelphia is in fourth place and Pittsburgh is in the cellar position.

Yesterday, at Fenway Park, the Redskins bowed to the Detroit Lions, 17 to 7, before a crowd of about 20,000 persons. Detroit made a field goal in the first period on a 35-yard drop kick by Glenn Presnell, former Nebraska star, for the only score in the first half. The contest was closer in the second half. Detroit scored a touchdown in the third period. Dutch Clark of Colorado counted on a 20-yard pass from LeRoy Gutowsky of Oklahoma City. Clark added the extra point on a drop kick.

The Boston club displayed its best offensive after the Detroit touchdown, and finally scored on a pass from Pug Rentner to Charley Malone that covered 45 yards. Wright scored the point after touchdown on a place kick.

Detroit marched 63 yards for the final touchdown with about two minutes to play. Three plays accomplished the trick. Ernest Cadell, former Stanford player, ran 45 yards around left end. Clark picked up nine yards on a tackle thrust, and then Cadell, on the next play, got around right end for a touchdown. Clark drop-kicked again for the point after.

Bruins to Practice at St. John—The Boston Bruins hockey team of the National Hockey League will begin training at St. John, N. B., on Oct. 21. Arthur H. Ross, general manager, announced that about 40 players will take part in the pre-season drill of the Bruins and the Bruins Cubs.

Boston Field Hockey Team—The Boston Field Hockey Association has been invited to send a team to compete in the Northeast Umpiring Conference to be held at Smith College, Northampton, next week end.

The Hub team: Marion Maxim, lw; Judith Pigeon, il; Catherine Bigham, cf; Muriel McClelland, ri; Helen Boehm, rw; Betty Carleton, lhb; Helen Libby, chb; Margaret Colbert, rhb; Miriam Fairies and Katherine Snyder, lfb; Frances Pierce, rfb, and Barbara Crowe, g. Jean Harris and Colette Kenney, substitutes.

Park Leaguers Draw 59,000—About 59,000 persons saw Boston Park League football games on 14 Hub gridirons yesterday. The best attendance at one gridiron yesterday was 8000, at the Dorchester Town Field, where the Codman A. A. defeated the Scarlet and White team, 9 to 0. The Codmans are tied with the Murphys for the leadership in the east section of the top circuit.

Righties Triumph—Meeting at Sandy Burr yesterday in the first official match of its kind in New England, the right-handed golfers defeated the left-handed players, 9 to 3, for the Byrnes Cup. The righties were led by Capt. Fred Corcoran of the Massachusetts Golf Association. The other group was led by Ted Johnston of Manchester, N. H., one of the leading lights in the New England Lefthanded Golfers' Association.

The event will be an annual affair. Next year the righties and lefties will probably meet in July or August.

N. E. Shoot to Wakefield Man—Henry C. Robinson of Wakefield, a member of Reading Rifle and Revolver Club, carried off first honors in the first annual offhand championship shoot of the New England states, yesterday, at Reading under the auspices of the Reading Rifle and Revolver Club.

Here and There—Ruth Aselline of Winchester and Elena Ciccone of Newton won the girls' doubles tennis tournament at Winchester Saturday, beating Louise Hedlund of Watertown and Katherine Hubbell of Dedham, 6—3, 6—1. . . . Massachusetts Technology swimming coaches will greet candidates for the M. I. T. swimming team at a rally tonight. . . . John Corcoran beat Ed Coghlin for the championship of the Trapelo Golf Club, yesterday, 4 and 3. . . . Using a No. 5 iron, E. F. Gillis scored a hole-in-one on the 159-yard 15th hole at the Oakley Country Club yesterday while playing with John Grady against Harold Tutt and Waldo Kendall in a four-ball tournament. . . . After nine years Boston University finally won a football game from Tufts. . . . On Saturday, Louis Zaboy, Samoset Canoe Club's New England double-blade singles closed champion, won the first renewal of the annual New England canoe marathon down the Charles River since 1919.

Northwestern Hockey Circuit Uncertain Yet

VANCOUVER, Oct. 12 (Canadian Press)—Delegates to the Northwestern Hockey League's annual meeting stood adjourned recently without reaching a definite decision on composition of the 1935-36 setup. They will meet again today, either in Seattle or Portland, on instructions from President Gordon B. Leitch.

According to Guy Patrick, manager of the Vancouver team, present indications are that the league will be similar to that of last year, including Seattle, Portland, Vancouver, Calgary-and Edmonton.

Applications for franchises have been received from Oakland and Los Angeles, but delegates from Portland, Seattle and Vancouver favor retention of the two Prairie cities in the loop.

College Cross-Country

Duke 19, Annapolis 39.
Maine 18, New Hampshire 43.
N. Y. U. 24, Lafayette 31.

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The Role of Glass in History

AS WE pause before a shop window full of imitation jewelry, it is hard to remember that glass beads are not, like so many of our possessions, a modern invention. On the contrary, what a history beads have had! Ever since the days of the Phoenician trader, they have wandered to strange lands; often they were in the white man's kit when first he set eyes on some savage race. For, if his luggage had to be lightened, food or clothing was thrown out first, rather than the beads, which were needed for barter with the savages.

What if, while we are still looking at the jeweler's wares, we see standing near us a group of swarthy, black-bearded foreigners, wrapped in gaily colored cloaks, such as we remember from pictures of the eastern Mediterranean races in bygone days? Perhaps the very Phoenician sailors who, five thousand years ago, were the first people to see the sparkle of glass, when they landed to cook a picnic meal, and kindled their fire where its flame chanced to fuse the sandy soil and some alkali substance, till the two melted into a liquid mass. They belong to that race of desert-dwellers turned navigators and explorers, who later in their black, high-sterned ships, traded jewelry, alabaster, and glass throughout the ancient world: "greedy merchant men, with countless gauds"; and who brought to the Greeks a more precious possession than any of these—the first alphabet.

What do they make of modern sights: not only the trinkets that caught our attention, but objects that are commonplace to us: the windowpane itself, the windshields of the passing cars, the eyeglasses of pedestrians? For the making of imitation jewelry is but one fascinating branch of the glass industry.

* * *

THE EGYPTIANS, FROM all accounts, went seriously into the trade of imitation stones, and made it pay. If we have the good fortune to go to Egypt, the steamer on which we will journey up the Nile will one day tie up at the bank of the river, where donkeys are waiting to take the passengers for a ride of half an hour or so along a raised footpath—a sort of dike—leading across the fields to the ancient tombs, where the walls are painted with scenes of the everyday life of the Egyptians thousands and thousands of years ago. They are all busily at work, making the fabrics, and jars, and beads, and gold jewelry that are found in quantities whenever their tombs are opened.

It really looks as if the peoples of the East had always found more use for imitation jewelry than we find in the West. There was a triple demand for it: jewelry was, and still is, thought a fitting ornament not only for women but for men, and also for animals. Herodotus, when he visited Egypt in the fifth century, B. C., reports that the crocodiles, animals sacred in the eyes of the Egyptians, were decked out in colored glass earrings. Perhaps beasts of the indolent Orient take more kindly to adornment than would be the case with our sporting pets. Nowadays over there the people do not treat their donkeys as anything sacred, but they do dress them up with a necklace of bright blue beads.

There is a story that Marco Polo, back from his eastern journeys in 1295, pointed out to his fellow Venetians what a market there was in the Far East and in Africa for glass beads. If he did, he started an enormous industry: by 1318, the pearl-makers, or "paternoster-makers," as they were called, of Murano were a recognized branch of the glass industry; by 1764, twenty-two furnaces were working full-blast to supply the demand; in 1814, Burckhardt, traveling in Nubia, reported that each district wanted its own special variety of bead; and got it, too, in packages from Venice, each package marked with a trade name for the bead, and a sample attached outside.

* * *

FROM THE DAYS of the Phoenicians to our own times, glass has been turned to every sort of use, and has taken on many beautiful shapes, and colors, and designs at the hands of the workers who blow, mold, cut, engrave, stain, or spin it. It has always served many of the purposes that it serves for us and some others into the bargain. Instead of the silver cups that we award at horse shows and other competitions, the Romans at their chariot races sometimes presented glass cups as trophies, engraved with a picture of the race, and the winner's name. In Greece cups were often given to the guests after a banquet. At first they probably were wreathed with real ivy, till the notion occurred to someone to engrave a wreath round the rim instead. These ancient peoples were lavish with their glass. The Koran mentions a glass pavement in Solomon's palace through which could be seen fish swimming in running water. The Romans, too, delighted in glass tiles on their walls, which leaves only a step before rooms were lined with mirrors, like the *Galerie des Glaces* at Versailles, where the treaty of peace was signed in 1919.

In the fourteenth century a certain glass-maker agreed in return for the use of lands belonging to the Dauphin of Viennois—a region lying between Lyons and Grenoble in France—to supply him yearly with 2435 pieces of glassware: dishes, goblets, chandeliers, and a great many other things besides. The accounts of various fashions raise pictures in our mind's eye that look strange to us: dresses woven with threads of silk and glass; aigrets of spun glass in the court ladies' headdresses; black glass curls worn by an up-to-date prince. French missionaries in China report an ancient glass vessel big enough to put a mule in. (They do not say whether anyone every tried.) However, in spite of all this display of glass in the old days, modern inventions have made increased demands on the glass-worker. We have only to glance round, as our strange neighbors, the Phoenicians, are doing, or remember the activities of any one of our days, to agree that, if formerly glass was more generally prized as an object of beauty, it is far more necessary today than it was to our ancestors. Imagine the plight of the astronomer, the photographer, the electrician, the radio man without it.

* * *

TO WORK IN glass has always been an honorable calling, one which descended from father to son, and which in Venice carried with it the right to marry into the nobility, and to share their coveted privileges. In France it was different, for the "gentlemen glassworkers" were probably merely the landowners, like the Dauphin of Viennois, who rented their woodlands to the real workers. But to be a glass-maker in Venice in the heyday of the industry (in the sixteenth century) was not quite so pleasant as it sounds. The factories had been banished long before that, in 1291, from the Rialto in Venice itself to the Island of Murano near by, supposedly because of the risk to the city from fire, but perhaps just as much to guard the secrets of making Venetian mirrors, or "mille fiori" glass. For Venetian glass was the envy of Europe. The Venetian Government imposed horrible penalties on any worker who left Italy, or who passed his knowledge on to a foreigner. Nevertheless, when Colbert, minister to Louis XIV, determined that mirrors should be manufactured in Paris, and wrote to the French Ambassador in Venice to send him workmen, the poor Ambassador, who at first answered that if he did he would be "thrown into the sea," finally produced the workmen, as the safer alternative.

Venice did not keep her lead beyond the seventeenth century. The scene shifts from the mile-long street of factories on a small island in the Venice Lagoon to the mountainous valleys of Bohemia, where for hundreds of years there had been unpretentious glass works scattered through the woods. Here, in the eighteenth century, the richly gilded and painted glass was made which so delighted the taste of that day. But what brings Bohemian glass home to us in America is not only the famous glass flowers in the Peabody Museum at Cambridge, Massachusetts (which the Phoenician sailors should certainly visit!), but the fact that in our shop windows are displayed the descendants of this older glass, from the same wooded valleys, tagged with the now familiar label, "Made in Czechoslovakia."

P. R.

Courtesy of the Press Department, Foreign Office, Budapest

A HUNGARIAN PEASANT GIRL

NO, SHE has not been dressed up to order. The rich, traditional costumes of the Hungarian peasants are not things of the past, brought out from some old chest to attract the visitor or to make a pretty picture. They are worn on Sundays and Fête Days, as a matter of course and without the least sense of affectation; it is the general custom, everybody does it, and the peasants enjoy the atmosphere of brightness and festivity which the gay colors and shining silks produce.

A fine white linen bodice, with full loose sleeves to the elbow, is usually covered with a sleeveless bodice elaborately embroidered. Over this is worn a shawl, often of rich and beautiful silk, the center plain, the border and corners brightly colored with a pattern woven into the material. The shawl is folded into a triangle, tied or pinned together in front, then edged with a long, thick fringe. Numerous petticoats give the skirt a crinoline effect, set it swinging rhythmically as the wearer moves along. The inevitable apron, edged with a colored border, is sometimes made of plain, dark blue material; but it is also seen heavily embroidered. Footwear consists of high boots worn to the knees and made of leather dyed a rich crimson.

Hungarian costumes, however, vary considerably with the district, and it is not possible to describe a national costume. Transylvanian dresses differ widely from those of the plain, while those in one part of the plain differ from those in another. Before the war an artist was commissioned by the Hungarian Government to make colored sketches of dresses worn in all parts of the country. So many different types did the artist come across that his sketches could not be published in one book, and a series of volumes now contains the beautiful costume pictures which he made.

Right Resistance

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE teaching of Christian Science makes plain the fact that right resistance is a powerful factor in the demonstration of harmony as a present reality in human experience. The Discoverer and Founder of this religion writes in her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 393): "Rise in the strength of Spirit to resist all that is unlike good. God has made man capable of this, and nothing can vitiate the ability and power divinely bestowed on man."

"But does not resisting evil imply its reality?" asks a seeker, adding pertinently, "Unless the thing resisted has substance and reality, why resist it?" A nightmare is generally admitted to be unreal, a dream experience, and yet the one suffering from the illusion may have to resist vigorously the dream before he awakens and knows that he was only dreaming. Indeed, often when the dreamer is partially awakened to the fact that he is dreaming he clings tenaciously to the dream experience until, through his own efforts or those of another, he is so fully awakened that he completely surrenders the dream with its unreal pains and pleasures.

Mortal existence is an illusive experience of unenlightened thinking; it is as unreal as the sleeping dream. It is no part of the experience of man, the reflection of God. God and His creation include all reality, and all that is unlike the nature of divine Love is an unreal condition of the dream existence in which mortals believe they are dwelling. The Scriptural record of this dream existence is given in the allegory of Adam who fell into a deep sleep and, apparently, never awakened.

It is this dream of life in matter which must be resisted, repudiated, and denied place or permanence in thinking. Right resistance consists of spiritual awakening, awakening from the belief that there is any existence apart from God, Spirit. The Bible gives numerous records of right resistance to ignorant mortal belief which holds humankind in bondage. Abraham, Jacob, Moses, and the prophets resisted material laws, customs, and practices which had their inception in an ignorance of God and His law. Christ Jesus, the great Exemplar, resisted evil, error of every sort, healing the sick and raising the dead, thus bringing harmony into the experience of those who were receptive to the truth. One of the Master's immediate followers left the powerful message, "Resist the devil, and he will flee from you" (James 4:7). Mrs. Eddy writes (*ibid.*, p. 406), "Resist evil—error of every sort—and it will flee from you. Error is opposed to Life. We can, and ultimately shall, so rise as to avail ourselves in every direction of the supremacy of Truth over error, Life over death, and good over evil, and this growth will go on until we arrive at the fulness of God's idea, and no more fear that we shall be sick and die."

Right resistance consists of rising in consciousness above the claims and beliefs of mortal, material sense, into the pure realm of spiritual thoughts. The thought consciously and joyously dwelling in Spirit finds no place for error of any kind. The heart filled with pure love, expressed in gentleness, hope, kindness, and human affection, effectually resists hatred and all its apparent effects. Honesty and integrity resist insincerity, because these opposities cannot dwell together in the same consciousness. Alert, intelligent thoughts and actions resist apathy, fear, ignorance, and mental darkness. One who is filling his thought with Truth and Love is not letting error grow into a great red dragon, but in the most effective manner is reversing and destroying all that error claims to do.

Attempting to resist evil from the basis of belief in its reality is futile, and this attempt is opposed to the teaching of Christian Science. For this reason human will, so-called concentration of thought formulas, stereotyped declarations, and the like, have nothing in common with the right practice of Christian Science, which acknowledges divine Mind as the only power and presence. The mission of this revelation of Truth is to replace ignorance with understanding, darkness with light. Mankind overcomes the belief in evil progressively, and at every step in this emergence into the light ignorant beliefs are overcome and surrendered in somewhat the same way that intelligent study of the rules overcomes ignorant beliefs in the realm of mathematics. A persistent, consistent application of the truth, gained from study and meditation, insures progress in understanding the revealed truth about God and man. It destroys the apathy and material resistance of mortal mind and leaves the seeker free to accept the joyous freedom which his growing understanding reveals to him is the heritage of man, made in God's image and likeness.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch.]

Gerechte Weerstand

Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over Christian Science (de Christelijke Wetenschap)

HETGEEN Christian Science (de Christelijke Wetenschap) ons leert, doet ons duidelijk beseffen, dat gerechte weerstand een machtige hulp is om hier en nu de werkelijkheid van harmonie in onze menschelijke ervaring te gaan ondervinden. De Ontdekster en Grondlegster van deze godsdienst schrijft in haar leerboek, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*, bladzijde 393: „Verhef u in de kracht des Geestes en wedersta alles, wat niet gelijk is aan het goede. God heeft den mensch hiertoe de bekwaamheid gegeven en niets kan afbreuk doen aan het vermogen of de macht den mensch van Godswege geschonken."

„Geeft weerstand bieden aan het kwade niet stilzwijgend te kennen, dat het kwade werkelijk zou zijn?" vraagt een naar Waarheid zoekende en hij voegt hieraan toe: „Indien datgene wat wij weerstaan geen substantie en werkelijkheid bezit, waarom zou men het dan weerstaan?" Algemeen wordt erkend, dat een nachtmerrie onwerkelijk is,—een droom-ervaring,—en toch zal iemand, die onder die waanvoorstelling lijdt, zich mogelijk krachtig tegen de droom moeten verzetten, alvorens hij wakker wordt en weet, dat hij slechts gedroomd heeft. Inderdaad zal menigmaal de droomer, wanneer hij, half ontwaakt, tot het besef komt, dat hij alleen maar gedroomd heeft, nog koppig blijven vasthouden aan de droom-ervaring, totdat hij, hetzij door zijn eigen pogingen of door die van anderen, zoo volkomen wakker geworden is, dat hij de droom, met al zijn onwerkelijke smarten en genoegens, loslaat.

Het sterfelijk bestaan is een waan-ervaring van het onverlichte denken, het is al even onwerkelijk als een droom in de slaap. Het maakt geen deel uit van de ervaring van den mensch, de weerspiegeling Gods. God en Zijn schepping omvatten al hetgeen werkelijk is; al hetgeen niet gelijk is aan de aard van goddelijke Liefde, is een onwerkelijke toestand van het droombestaan, waarin stervelingen meenen te verkeeren. De Bijbel beschrijft ons dit droombestaan in de allegorie over Adam, op wien een diepe slaap viel, en die blijkbaar nimmer ontwaakt is.

Deze droom van een leven in de stof is hetgeen weerstaan en verworpen moet worden, is datgene waaraan in ons denken geen plaats of bestendigheid mag worden toegekend. Gerechte weerstand bestaat uit geestelijk ontwaken,—ontwaken uit de geloofwijze dat er een bestaan is, afgescheiden van God, afgescheiden van Geest. De Bijbel bevat tallooze voorbeelden van gerechte weerstand tegen de onwetende, sterfelijke geloofwijzen, welke het menschdom in slavernij houden. Abraham, Jakob, Mozes en de profeten boden weerstand aan stoffelijke wetten, aan stoffelijke gewoonten en handelingen, welke haar oorsprong vonden in onwetendheid omtrent God en Zijn wet. Christus Jezus, ons groote Voorbeeld, wederstond het kwaad,—dwaling van elke aard,—hij genas de kranken en wekte de dooden op, en bracht hierdoor harmonie in de ervaring van hen, die ontvankelijk waren voor de waarheid. Eén van des Meesters onmiddellijke volgelingen gaf ons de krachtige vermaning: „Wederstaat den duivel, en hij zal van u vlieden." Mrs. Eddy schrijft (*Science and Health*, blz. 406): „Wederstaat het booze,—dwaling van elken aard,—en het zal van u vlieden. Dwaling staat tegenover Leven. Wij kunnen en zullen ten slotte zoover gekomen zijn, dat wij ons op elk gebied de oppermacht ten nutte maken van Waarheid over dwaling, van Leven over den dood en van het goede over het booze, en deze groei zal zich voortzetten, totdat wij komen tot de volheid van de idee Gods en niet langer bevreesd zijn dat wij ziek worden en sterven zullen."

Gerechte weerstand bestaat hierin, dat ons bewustzijn zich boven de aanspraken en geloofwijzen van de sterfelijke, stoffelijke zinnen verheft, tot in het gebied van zuiver geestelijke gedachten. De gedachte, die bewust en vreugdevol verblijft in Geest, biedt geen plaats aan dwaling van welke aard ook. Het hart dat vervuld is van zuivere liefde, tot uiting komend in zachtheid, hoop, vriendelijkheid en menschelijke genegenheid, wederstaat haat en al de schijnbare gevolgen daarvan. Eerlijkheid en oprechtheid wederstaan onoprechtheid, daar deze tegenstellingen niet te zamen in hetzelfde bewustzijn kunnen wonen. Waakzame, intelligente gedachten en daden weerstaan apathie, vrees, onwetendheid en gedachtelijke duisternis. Hij die zijn gedachte vult met Waarheid en Liefde, zal de dwaling niet laten groeien tot een groote roode draak, doch hij zal op de meest doeltreffende wijze al hetgeen de dwaling beweert te verrichten, omverwerpen en vernietigen.

De poging, dwaling te weerstaan, uitgaande van een geloof in de werkelijkheid van dwaling, zal vruchteloos blijken en zulk een poging is in strijd met hetgeen Christian Science leert. Om dezelfde reden hebben menschelijke wilskracht, het zoogenaamd zich concentreeren op gedachte-formules, en afgezaagde verklaringen niets gemeen met de juiste toepassing van Christian Science, waarin erkend wordt, dat het goddelijk Gemoed de eenige macht en tegenwoordigheid is. Deze openbaring van Waarheid is gekomen om onwetendheid te vervangen door geestelijk inzicht en duisternis door licht. De menschheid overwint stap voor stap de geloofwijze in het kwaad en bij elke voorwaartsche schrede naar het licht worden onwetende geloofwijzen overwonnen en afgelegd, ongeveer op dezelfde wijze als in de wiskunde een intelligent bestudeeren van de regels onwetende geloofwijzen ter zijde stelt. Een volhardend, gestadig toepassen van de waarheid, door studie en overdenking verkregen, doet ons de geopenbaarde waarheid omtrent God en den mensch in toenemende mate verstaan. Het vernietigt de apathie en de stoffelijke weerstand van het sterfelijke gemoed, en geeft den zoekende de vrijmoedigheid de blijde vrijheid te aanvaarden, welke zijn toenemend begrijpen hem doet zien als het erfdeel van den mensch, naar Gods beeld en gelijkenis geschapen.

Men wende zich voor inlichting aangaande Christian Science literatuur (uitgegeven in deze taal), schriftelijk tot Het Uitgeversgenootschap der Christelijke Wetenschap (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, U. S. A.).

After the Rain

IT WAS not enough—the silver monotone of the rain, the leaves shining with a dull luster under the pearled drops, the shadow over the world. For days the black clouds rode close to earth, and along the wind rode the silver of the rain. It was not enough—we wearied even of the music of silver notes on the glistening glass of the window.

And today the notes are gold. The leaves have a new luster, reflecting a richer metal. White clouds build white cities in blue air, and the garden has the fragrance of flowers distilled in sun. Under the linden trees, the earth is dark after the long rain. The sunlight is pale now, as though it filters through a web of silver; but at noon the dark stain will be gone and even the silver of the maple leaves will be luminous with gold.

The Spirit of Fifth-Century Athens

'GLORIOUS temples and humble homes,' that in a phrase gives the spirit of fifth-century Athens, revealing not only the city's outward aspect, but also its inner man of the heart. The Athenian satisfied by his life as a citizen required no elaboration at home. Passing his days in the market-place, streets and colonnades of the city, he was undisturbed by that itch for the enlargement of his own personality such as drove the Roman to desire to 'express himself' (as we phrase it) in the splendour of his residence. The Athenian's personal vanity was swallowed up by a more generous pride. He could stand on the Acropolis and say, 'This is my city.' Did he sometimes follow a stranger up the winding way to the Entrance Porticoes and stand apart to note his start of admiration as the full vision of the Parthenon came into view? Or was he content to have 'his own heart cheered and eye delighted day by day'? That was how Pericles expressed it.

In whatever mood a man passed through the gates some change came over him as he approached the Parthenon, for more than any other building this one has the power of imposing its own gravity on the beholder. In spite of all its gay colouring (and when newly built the Parthenon must have appeared very gay with its blue and red and gold and bronze ornament) the dominant impression must always have been a tempered severity. Tempered, because though it appears to be a statement of perfectly simple rectangles and straight lines, there is hardly one straight line in the whole building. It is really a sum of delicate curves, subtly contrived to heighten the effect of straightness and counteract the imperfect vision of the human eye. The slight irregularities might seem accidental were these minute variations not carefully repeated in each corresponding part.

And the ornament was as severely disciplined as the structure. Consider for a moment another of the world's wonders, the Taj Mahal. There the decoration is applied like a covering of lacework. In the Parthenon it is limited to a few defined spaces. Within these enclosures every line must contribute to a pattern that emphasizes without interrupting the rhythm of the whole. Each picture in stone was designed to be looked at from far below. . . .

And not only was the shape and position of each design allotted by tradition. The artist had hardly more freedom in his choice of subject. The Athena legend must be the theme. Athenians wished to avoid any over-weening pride or self-gratulation. It was the goddess who had saved them. The temple was to be for her honour, not their own. Theirs was the spirit of the Hebrew who sang: 'His right hand and His holy arm have gotten us the victory.' The pediments therefore recorded the two most significant moments in the story of Athena: the moment of her birth and the moment of her conquest.—ELLEN S. BOSANQUET, in "The Tale of Athens." (London: Methuen.)

Conrad's Taste in Authors

CRANE and Hudson he really loved personally. His admiration for their works was unbounded. When their books came it was as if he bounded into them like a schoolboy running from the school door. I do not think he took much real stock in other writers of English. He would utter elaborate politenesses to them if he met them.

But you could always tell when he really admired work. It would manifest itself in two ways. You would be reading at one end of the room and he at the other. It would be a new book he was reading—or perhaps a Flaubert, a Turgenev or a Maupassant. He would begin to groan and roll about on the couch where he was extended. After a time he would say:

"What is the use? I ask you what is the use of writing? When this fellow can write like this. There's no room for us." He would go on groaning. Then he would; after a time, spring up, holding his book. "Listen to this!" he would exclaim in sheer joy; laughing with it as if with his whole body . . . "There was never anything like this." And he would read out a phrase of Crane's "The waves were barbarous and abrupt"; or a short passage of Hudson in which he shows you dandelion globes, when you are lying on your back on Lewes Downs, globes illuminated by the sun against the blue sky, in millions, for miles up into the blue. Or he would close a book by Henry James, sigh deeply and say: "I don't know how the Old Man does it. There's nothing he does not know; there's nothing he can't do. That's what it is when you have been privileged to go about with Turgenev."

Hudson immensely admired Conrad personally. He was very lean, very tall, big-boned, long-limbed, grey. He was slow in his motions. You have to be if you are a field naturalist. His head was smallish for his great frame, but as if chiselled by the wind as rocks are; his cheeks weather-beaten. His eyes were small and keen, usually a little closed as if he were looking up along a strong wind. His voice was very gentle, soft as a rule, sometimes a little high and reedy, his accent neither English nor American, but very scrupulous. He had a little, short, pointed, grey hidalgo's beard and a heavy grey moustache. He was all gentleness and infinite patience. I have been with him in circumstances of ill-natured companionship and querulousness in which his patience was unending. He would stroll along, swinging his shoulders, stooping a little, mostly silent, occasionally putting in a word of dissent. To show that he was paying attention. He suggested, the immensely long fellow, a man holding in his hand a frightened bird, but making his examination with such gentleness that the bird's little heart would soon cease to beat fast.—FORD MADOX FORD, in "Return to Yesterday." (London: Gollancz. New York: Liveright.)

Autumn Night

THERE should have been only stillness,
But the night held a dusky sigh;
And I went to my half-shut window
To look for rain in the sky.

It was only the wind that was rising,
Blowing the air with leaves,
And the quiet sound of the darkness
That murmurs on autumn eves.

ELIZABETH W. SEAVER

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Listed Stock Quotations

Price Trend of Stock Market Irregular, and Closing Is Firm

Commodity and Money Markets

Specialties Rise To Higher Ground In Stock Market

By Forrest Price

Price trends were mixed.

Specialties held the attention of stock traders today.

Most of them seemed to be up—some to new highs.

Then there were soft spots, particularly among the rails.

It was not an unusually active market.

Total sales approximated about 1,350,000 shares.

Among issues showing the best gains were Air Reduction, Borg Warner, Briggs & Stratton, Great Western Sugar preferred, Hamilton Watch preferred, Radio B, Revere Copper, Link Belt, Chrysler, New York Shipbuilding, General Motors and Hart Corp.

Losers were led on the downward path by Union Pacific which was off more than 3 points at one time. Apprehension that its dividend may be reduced was cause of the decline.

Others showing minus signs included Allegheny Steel, American Can, Baldwin preferred, Fuller prior preferred, International Paper preferred, Young Spring & Wire, St. Joseph Lead, Johns-Manville, Midland Steel preferred, Kroger Grocery, North American and the Electric Power & Light issues. The closing was steady to firm.

In the bond department U. S. Governments generally were slightly higher. Corporate issues were irregular. Industrial and utility loans were somewhat mixed but the tone was fairly steady.

Among the foreign obligations French 7s were the feature. They rose more than 2 points at one time. Japanese 5½s and British 5½s were up fractionally. Italian Government issues continued to show losses.

The New York cotton market was irregular. There were frequent ups and downs, and the closing showed small net price changes. Chicago wheat prices moved steadily downward, closing weak. Peace reports from Italy and Argentine rains were the chief influences.

There is still a lot of talk about inflation and consequent higher stock market prices. The warning given by the president of the New York Stock Exchange to the effect that there was danger in the rising stock market prices due to the great abundance of money and increased bank resources has not prevented speculators buying stocks. Indeed it has had directly the opposite effect.

At the same time there has been no runaway market. The fact is there has been probably more outright buying of securities than ever before. The margin restrictions are largely responsible.

Besides holders of the money bags are getting no interest on their commercial deposits, and they figure that they might as well invest their funds in stocks, even though the yields on their investments at current prices are abnormally low.

The weekly published brokers' loan figures showing the relatively small loans to brokers is strongly indicative of the large amount of "buying for keeps" that has been done.

Hence it is concluded that while there may be sharp reactions from time to time they will be of comparatively short duration, and it is also believed that there is no indication of another slump such as was witnessed in 1929.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Firm; specialties lead quiet advance.

Bonds: Mixed; U. S. Governments higher.

Curb: Irregular; utilities lower.

Foreign exchanges: Narrow; gold currencies about even.

Cotton: Steady; local and southern hedge selling.

Sugar: Quiet; trade buying.

Chicago

Wheat: Lower; Rome peace suggestions.

Corn: Easy; sympathy with wheat.

Cattle: Around 25 lower.

Hogs: 10-20 off; spots 25 down; top $10.90.

Foreign

London—Discussions of sanctions restricted speculation on the stock exchange today, but fair investment buying improved industrials, home rails, and shipping shares. Base metal issues contnued to be favored while gold shares lost part of an early gain and gilt-edged securities eased. The market closed irregular.

Paris—Trading was irregular on the Bourse today but showed a fair resistance as financial circles kept a careful eye on the international situation. Rentes firmed, and industrials moved irregularly while international issues remained generally steady. The market closed irregular.

Berlin—Trading was dull on the Boerse and prices declined throughout today's session. The closing was weak.

Wool Top Futures

NEW YORK (AP)—Wool top futures closed quiet, unchanged to 2 higher.

	High	Low	Last
December	93.0	93.0	92.7b
January	93.3	93.3	92.9b

b—Bid.

Hide Futures

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	12.34	12.35	12.33	12.33	+.01
July	12.69	12.69	12.69	12.69	+.02

Dividend Meetings Scheduled for Week

THE following dividend meetings are scheduled for this week by companies listed on the New York Stock Exchange:

Tuesday

National Biscuit
Public Service of N. J.

Wednesday

Consolidated Oil
Macy (R. H.) & Co.

Thursday

Chicago Yellow Cab
International Harvester
National Power & Light
Union Bag & Paper

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

†1935 High	Low	Range in $		Div.		High	Low	Last	Oct.14	Oct.11
80	32	1.20¶	Abraham & Str			49½	49½	49½		
22	8		Am Chain			21½	20¾	21½	21	
65¼	51	2¶	Acme Steel			64½	64½	64½	64	
9¾	4¼	..	Adams Express			8¼	7¾	8¼	8¼	
35½	28	2	Adams Millis			33½	33	33¼	33	
14¼	8	.80	Addressograph			14½	13¾	14½		
14½	4½	..	Advance Rumely			14½	14½	14½	14½	
8¾	6½	.60	Affiliated Prod			6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	
152¼	104⅜	3¶	Air Reduction			155	152⅝	155	152	
20½	15¼	.60¶	Alaska-Juneau			15½	15¼	15¼	15⅜	
2½	¾	..	Alleghany Corp (h)			1½	1½	1½	1⅝	
30½	21	1	Alleghany Steel			27	26¼	26⅜	27¼	
8½	1⅜	..	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)			4½	4¾	4¾		
7	1¾	..	Allegheny pf xw (h)			4	4	4	4¼	
173	125	6	Allied Chem			172	171½	172	170¼	
123½	122½	7	Allied Chem pf			126¼	126¼	126¼		
7¾	3½	..	Allied Stores			7½	6½	7	6⅞	
29¾	12	..	Allis Chalmers			29⅜	28¾	29⅜	28½	
71	48⅝	2*	Amerada			66½	66	66	68	
57¾	41½	3	Am Ag Ch Del			52½	52½	52½	53	
32½	18½	..	Am Bank Note			29½	29¼	29¼	29¼	
33¼	22½	..	Am Com Alcohol			29	28	29	28¾	
17¾	6½	..	Am Crystal Sug			14¾	14¼	14¾	14½	
38¼	21	1	Am Brake S&F			31¼	31	31¼	31	
146⅜	110	4¶	Am Can			142½	140½	142½	142	
25⅜	10	..	Am Car & Fdry			20	20	20	20¼	
22	8	..	Am Chain			20⅞	20⅜	20⅞	21	
107	38	1¾b	Am Chain pf			106	106	106		
5¼	2⅜	..	Am Colortype			4½	4½	4½		
33¼	22½	..	Am Com Alocohol			28¾	28	28	28¾	
3	¾	..	An Encaustic T(H)			1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
9¼	2	..	Am & For Pow			6⅜	6¼	6⅜	6¼	
30½	28	..	Am Hide&L Vt pr			33½	28	32¾		
15½	8¼	..	Am Hawaiian			14	14	14	14	
6½	2¼	..	Am Hide & L n			3⅞	3¼	3½	4½	
37¼	29½	2.40	Am Home Pr			34½	34½	34½	34	
5¾	2¼	..	Am Ice			2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	
27¾	18	2	Am Ice pf			17½	17¼	17½		
.9⅞	4½	..	Am International			8½	8¼	8½	8⅜	
20¾	9	..	Am Locomotive			15½	15¼	15½	15	
58	32	..	Am Loco pf			53	52½	53		
11½	4¼	..	Am Mach & Met			10¼	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
28¾	13½	..	Am Metal			28¼	28	28	28	
28¾	18½	.80	Am Mach & Fdy			29½	27¾	29½	26½	
9½	1½	..	Am Power & Lt			7¼	7	7⅛	7	
41¾	8¾	..	Am P&L 5% pf			33	32	32½	32¾	
49½	10⅛	..	Am P&L 6% pf			38	37½	37¾	38¼	
18¾	10½	..	Am Radiator			17¼	16⅞	17	17⅛	
27½	15¾	.30b	Am Rolling Mill			26⅜	25⅞	26⅜	25⅝	
45¾	66	5	Am Safety Razor			73	73	73		
14⅜	4½	..	Am Seating			14⅜	14	14⅜	14½	
26¼	20	2	Am Shipbuilding			24¼	23½	24⅛	23½	
52½	31⅝	..	Am Smelt & Ref			52½	51¾	52½	51¾	
144	121	7	Am Smelt & R pf			141	141	141	140¾	
117¼	103	6	Am Sm&R 6% pf			113	113	113	112¾	
76	63	3¶	Am Smelt			72	72	72	77¾	
102¾	72½	5	Am Tobacco			100	99½	99½	99¼	
105½	74¾	5	Am Tobacco B			102½	101½	102	101¼	
20¼	12	..	Am Steel Fdries			16	15¾	16	15¾	
140⅝	129¼	6	Am Tobacco pf			100	100	100		
43	33½	2¶	Am Stores			36¼	35⅝	36¼	36	
70½	51	2	Am Sugar Ref			51¾	51¾	51¾	52	
145⅜	98⅞	9	Am Tel & Tel			141	140¼	141	139⅞	
26¼	9	..	Am Type F pf (h)			24½	24	24	25	
27	18½	1½	Am Sum Tob			24½	24½	24½	24½	
19¼	7⅝	1	Am Wat W & E			17	16¼	17	16⅜	
4¾	4¼	..	Am Woolen			9⅞	9¾	9¾	9¾	
62⅜	35½	..	Am Woolen pf			61¼	59½	61	61	
5⅜	3	..	Am Zinc Lead&S			4½	4½	4½	4⅝	
23⅝	8	..	Anaconda Cop			22	21½	21⅞	22	
17⅝	10⅞	.60	Anchor Cap			13¾	13¼	13½	13	
52	36	1¶	Archer Daniels			45	44	45		
112¼	117	7	Archer Dan pf			119	119	119		
6⅛	3¼	..	Armour Ill			4⅜	4¼	4⅜	4¼	
70⅜	55½	6	Armour Ill pf			62	61	61	61½	
103	97	7	Armour Del pf			104	104	104	104⅜	
8	4	..	Arnold Constable			8	7½	8	7½	
9⅜	3¾	..	Artloom Corp			9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	
38	16½	..	Armstrong Cork			36⅞	35	36⅞	34⅜	
16½	7½	..	Asso Dry Goods			17⅜	15⅞	17⅜	15⅞	
47⅞	35¾	2b	Atchison T&SF			46¾	44½	46¾	45⅝	
91	66⅜	5	Atchison pf			83	83	83	83½	
37¼	19½	..	Atl Coast Line			22½	21⅜	22½	21⅞	
28	20½	1	Atl Refining			22	21⅜	22	21¾	
115	106¾	6	Atlas Powder pf			113	113	113	112	
8¾	4	..	Atlas Tack			8½	8½	8½		
40⅛	15	..	Auburn Auto			40⅝	38½	40⅝	39¾	
14	5½	..	Austin Nichols			8⅛	8	8⅛	8⅛	
4¼	2¾	..	Aviation Corp Del			3⅝	3⅜	3½	3½	

—B—

6⅝	1½	..	Baldwin2Loco (h)			2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
26¾	7½	..	Baldwin Loco pf (h)			18½	18¼	10⅜	14¼	
18	7½	..	Balt & Ohio			14¼	13⅝	14⅛	13⅜	
23	9½	..	Balt & Ohio pf			18¾	18	18¼	18⅛	
110	100¼	4	Bamberger pf			108	107¾	107¾	108¼	
49½	36⅛	2½	Bangor & Aroos			44¼	44¼	44¼	44½	
115	106¼	7	Bangor & Ar pf			112½	112	112		
6½	3¼	..	Barker Bros			7¼	6½	7⅛	6¼	
10⅝	5⅞	.60¶	Barnsdall A			9¼	9¼	9¼	9⅜	
75	32	..	Barker Bros pf			75½	75½	75½		
51½	37½	1¶	Bayuk cig			47½	46½	47½	46½	
10¾	5¾	.60¶	Barnsdall A			9½	9¼	9¼	9⅝	
115	107¼	..	Bayuk cif pf			111½	111½	1116		
19	14	.50b	Beatrice Cream			14¾	14½	15¾	15⅜	
95	72	3¶	Beech-Nut Pack			92¼	92½	92½	91	
14⅜	11⅛	1	Belding Hem			14	13⅝	13¾	13½	
30½	28	..	Bendix Aviation			22⅞	22¼	22⅞	22⅜	
19½	15⅛	1½¶	Beneficial Ind Ln			18⅞	18¾	18⅞	19⅛	
53	36	2	Best & Co			53	52⅜	53	52¼	
41½	21⅝	..	Bethlehem Steel			38¾	37⅝	38¾	38	
103¾	56¾	1¾	Beth Steel pf			104½	103¼	104½	103½	
14½	9⅝	..	Blaw Knox			14½	14	14¼	14¼	
112	103¼	7	Bloomingdale pf			112	112	112		
16⅜	6⅛	..	Boeing Airplane			16	15½	15⅞	15¾	
59⅞	39⅜	3	Bohn Alum & Br			47½	47¼	47½	47¼	
100	90	4¶	Bon Ami A			97½	97¼	97¼	97¼	
47¾	38¾	2¶	Bon Ami B			42¼	42	42¼	41¾	
26⅜	21	1.60	Borden			23⅞	23½	23¾	23¼	
59½	28¼	2	Borg Warner			62¾	58⅞	62¾	58¾	
8	3¼	..	Boston & Maine			5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	
1½	1½	..	Botany A pf (h)			1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
50¼	24½	2	Briggs Mfg			51	49¾	51	49½	
15⅝	8½	.40	Bridgeport Brass			15½	14¾	15½	14⅞	
45⅜	23⅛	3	Briggs & Strat			49⅛	45⅞	49⅛	45¼	
36⅛	26⅜	2¶	Bristol Myers			34⅞	34⅛	34⅞	35	
46¾	36½	3	Brooklyn Man T			42¾	41¾	42½	42¼	
100	90	6	Brooklyn M T pf			98½	98½	98½	99	
3½	1⅜	..	Brooklyn Queens			2½	2¼	2¼	2¼	
71½	43	5	Brooklyn Un Gas			63¼	62⅛	62⅞	63¼	
7	3⅜	..	Brunswicke Balke			6¾	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
8¼	4¼	..	Bucyrus Erie			6	5⅝	5⅞	6¼	
15	8¼	..	Bucyrus E cv pf			11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11½	
3	¾	..	Budd Mfg rts			⅞	¾	⅞	¾	
7⅜	3¼	..	Budd Mfg			7½	7⅛	7½	7	
63½	23	..	Budd Mfg pf			66	63	65½	63	
9½	2½	..	Budd Wheel			9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	
23⅞	8¼	..	Bullard			22⅞	22½	22½	22	
2¾	1¼	..	Burns Bros A (h)			1¼	1¼	1¼		
9⅞	3	..	Burns Bros B (h)			8½	8¼	8½	8	
20½	13⅛	.60	Burroughs Add			20¼	19⅝	20	19⅝	
10¼	5¼	..	Rush Term deb (h)			5¼	5¼	5¼		
1¾	⅝	..	Butterick (h)			⅝	½	½		
20⅜	11⅜	..	Byers			16¾	16¼	16½	16⅜	

—C—

42½	30¼	1½	Calif Packing			35⅝	35	35⅜	35½	
1¼	¼	..	Callahan Z & I			⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	
6¾	2½	..	Calumet & Hecla			6¼	6	6	6¼	
27	7½	.40b	Campbell Wy&C			26¼	26	26½	26⅝	
16⅜	8½	..	Canada Dry			9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	9⅝	
13¾	8⅜	..	Canadian Pacific			9½	9¼	9¼	9¼	
39	30	2	Cannon Mills			39	38¾	39	38	
13½	4¾	..	Capital Admin			11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	11½	
48⅞	32½	3	Capital Admin pf			46¾	44½	46⅞	44½	
85¾	45⅜	..	Case Thresh			84⅜	83¾	84½	83½	
55½	36½	1¶	Caterpillar Trac			53⅜	52	53⅛	51¾	
35¾	19½	..	Celanese Corp			27⅛	26¾	27⅛	26⅞	
21½	6¼	..	Celotex Co (h)			6¼	4½	5⅝	6¼	
39½	14	..	Celotex Co pf (h)			36¾	36	38¼	36½	
29	22¼	1½	Central Aguirre			26	26	26	26	
62½	34	..	Central PR of NJ			47¼	47¼	47¼		
62¾	39¾	4*	Cerro de Pasco			59	58¼	59	59	
7	3⅝	..	Certain-Teed			6	6	6	6	
65¼	23	..	Certain-Teed pf			61	59½	59¼		
7⅝	4⅜	..	Checker Cab Mfg			7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	
47¾	36	3	Chesapeake Corp			44	43¼	43½	43½	
47⅛	37½	2.80	Ches & Ohio			44⅜	44¼	44⅜	44⅜	
24½	15¾	1¶	Chi Mail Order			31	30¾	31	30¾	
4¾	¾	..	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)			1⅝	1½	1⅝	1½	
5⅜	1¾	..	Chi & N'western (h)			2¼	2⅛	2¼	2	
12	4⅞	..	Chi Pneu Tool			11¼	11⅛	11¼	10⅞	
47½	20	..	Chi Pneu T pf			43¼	43	43¼	43	
4	1¼	..	Chi R I & P 6% (h)			2	1¾	1¾		
4¼	1⅜	..	Chi RI&P 7% (h)			2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
7½	3½	..	Childs Company			6	5⅞	6	5⅞	
25¾	9	..	Chile Copper			24⅜	24¾	24¾		
42	27¾	1¶	Cleve Cir Br Co			41⅞	41	41	42½	
79¾	31	1¶	Chrysler			81¾	78½	81¾	77⅞	
42	27⅜	..	Cleve Cir Br Co			41⅞	41	41¾	40½	
24⅞	12	2	City Ice & Fuel			15	15	15	15	
100	69¾	.7	City Ice & F pf			79	79	79	79	
5	3¼	..	City Stores			4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	
19⅞	12¼	.80b	Clarq Equipment			19¾	19⅜	19⅜	19½	
240⅜	161⅞	8	Coca-Cola			253	250	253	240½	
19⅞	12⅛	.50¶	Colgate-Palm-P			17¾	17½	17¾	17½	
105¼	101	6	Colo Fuel&I pf			105	104⅞	104⅞	105	
35⅛	9	..	Collins & Aikman			35¾	33¾	35	34	
8¼	3¾	..	Colonial Beacon Oil			7¼	7¼	7¼		
157	69¾	.7	Collins & A pf			107	107	107	107	
12¾	7	..	Colo & So 1st			14	14	14	14	
28½	5	..	Colo Fuel pf h			14	14	14	14½	
14	9¾	.20b	Columbia Gas			13¼	13	13⅛	13	
88	35⅛	6	Columbia G of A			89	89	89	89½	
81	34½	1¶	Columbia Pic vtc			68	67	67	67	
94	67	4	Columbian Carb vtc			89¼	86¾	88½	88	
59⅞	30¾	9½	Comm Credit			52⅜	52¼	52½	51⅞	
118¾	100¾	6¼	Comm Cred 4pf			115	115	115		
72	58½	2.90¶	Comm Inv Tr			67¾	67	67¾	66	
103¼	90¾	4½	Comm I Tr 6½pf			104½	104	104	103½	
29¾	15¼	.60¶	Comm Solvents			18½	18½	19½	18¾	
27⅜	3¼	..	Comwith & So			17⅛	13¾	13¾	13¾	
65¼	20⅛	3	Comwith & S 6pf			59¼	58½	59¼	58	
15¼	9	..	Congress Cigar			13¾	13¾	13¾	14¼	
10	5⅞	..	Conde Nast Pub			8¼	8¼	8¼	8⅜	
38⅜	21	1.60	Consolidevtd Cigar			38¼	38¼	38½	37⅝	
7¼	3¼	..	Consol Film Ind			4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	
22¼	14¼	1½¶	Consol Film I pf			17¼	17¼	17¼	17½	
10⅛	7	..	Consol Gear			8¼	8	8¼	8	
23¾	11	1	Consol Gas			20¾	20	20¾	20¾	
101¾	73½	5	Consol Gas pf			99¼	99	99	99¾	
43¾	11¾	..	Consol Laundries			23¾	23¼	23¾	23¾	
10½	6½	.25b	Consol Oil			8¾	8¼	8¼	8⅞	
5	2½	..	Consol Text Co pf			4	3¾	3¾	4	
1¼	⅞	..	Consol Textile			⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	
17½	8¾	..	Container A			14¾	14⅜	14¾	14¾	
6¾	2¾	..	Container B			6¼	6	6¼	5¾	
37¾	17¾	..	Cont Baking A			8¼	7¼	7¾	7¾	
91⅛	69¾	2.40	Cont Can			89¾	88½	89¾	88½	
16¾	7	55b	Cont Dis Fibre			16½	16	16½	16¼	
49¾	28⅞	1.20¶	Cont Insurance			40	39½	40	40	
15¾	3¾	..	Cont Motors			4¼	4¼	4¼	4	
27	15⅛	.62½b	Cont Oil			20¾	20¾	20¾	20¼	
78¾	60	3	Corn Products			69½	67⅞	69½	67⅞	
6¾	4¼	..	Coty			5¾	5	5	4⅞	
37¾	35¾	2¶	Cream of Wheat			37⅜	37¼	37¼	37¼	
16¾	13¾	.25b	Crosley Radio			14	13¾	14	13¾	
36¼	23¼	1	Crown Cork & S			33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	
47¾	43¼	2.70	Crown Cork pf			45½	45½	45½	45⅞	
77¾	74¾	5	Crown W Pap pf			93½	93½	93½	93½	
5¾	3¾	..	Crown Zeller vtc			5¼	5	5	5	
28	14	..	Crucible Steel			26	25¾	26	26⅛	
1⅜	1	..	Cuba Co			1¼	1¼	1¼		
10	5	..	Cuba Dk pf			8¼	8¼	8¼		
6⅛	5½	..	Cuban Am Sug			6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	6	
6⅝	5½	..	Cuban Am Sug pf			6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
20½	15	..	Cuyuna Ruhbing			17½	17½	17½	17	
104¾	96¼	7	Cuyuna Rub pf			104¾	104¾	104¾	103¾	
3¾	1¾	..	Curtis Pub pf			3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	
7¾	3¾	..	Curtiss-Wright A			4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	
1¾	⅝	..	Curtiss-Wright B			⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	
1¾	⅝	..	Curtiss Wright pf			⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	
72	61	8	Cushman's			71	71	71	71	

—D—

48¾	23¾	..	Deere & Co			44⅞	43½	44⅝	43½	
28	19	.75b	Deere & Co pf			27¾	27¼	27½	27½	
43½	23½	..	Del & Hudson			33⅞	31⅝	33⅛	31½	
12¼	11	..	Del Lack & W			14¼	13½	14¼	13⅜	
103½	65	4	Detroit Edison			100	99¾	99¾	99½	
50¾	35½	1¶	Devoe & Ray A			38½	37¼	38½	37½	
40¾	24½	1½¶	Diamond Match			38	37¾	37¾	37¾	
43½	34½	2¶	Dome Mines			38¾	38¾	38¾	38½	
12⅜	6¾	..	Dominion Stores			7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	
33	17½	.75b	Douglas A			31½	31½	31½	31½	
24	13½	1¼a	Dresser A			22½	22¼	22½	22¾	
8	2	..	Dunhill Int			4½	4¼	4¼	4½	
19	12¾	1	Dunplan Silk			16	16	16		
135¼	86⅝	3.60¶	du Pont de Nem			135¾	134	135	134	

—E—

8	3¾	..	Eastern Roll Mill			6½	6½	6½	6¼	
161	110½	8¶	Eastman Kodak			155½	155	155½	155⅝	
29⅝	16¾	1¶	Eaton Mfg			29½	28⅜	29½	28½	
7¾	3¾	..	Eitington Schild			6¼	6¼	6¼	6⅞	
33⅝	19⅜	.30b	Elec Auto-Lite			34	32⅝	34	33	
113½	107	7	Elec Auto-L pf			111	111	111	111	
10⅝	3⅞	..	Elec Boat			10¼	10	10¼	10¼	
8⅝	5⅝	..	Elec & Mus Ind			6	5⅞	6	5⅞	
7½	1¼	..	Elec Pow & Lt			5⅛	5	5	5¼	
28	2½	..	El Pw&L 6% pf			22	22	22	22⅞	
32	3	..	Elec Pow & L pf			24	23½	24	24¼	
49½	39	2.25	Elec Sto Battery			46½	46½	46½	46	
32	7⅞	..	Engineers Pub S			6¼	5¾	5¾	6¼	
42	14	..	Engineers P S 5pf			41¾	41¼	41¼	41⅜	
47	15½	..	Engineers PS 6pf			46	46	46		
7¾	4½	..	Equitable Off Big			5⅞	5⅜	5⅞	6	
14	7½	..	Erie RR			9¾	9¼	9⅝	9½	
17½	8½	..	Erie RR 1pf			12⅝	12	12½	12½	
13	6¾	..	Erie RR 2pf			8¼	7⅞	8¼	8¼	
23¼	15	1	Evans Products			18½	18½	18½	18	
14⅞	10½	.80	Eureka Vacuum			13¾	13	13	13¼	

—F—

9¾	4	..	Fairbanks pf			5¾	5¾	5¾		
26½	17	..	Fairbanks Morse			24	24	24	24	
120	71½	3½g	Fairbanks M pf			118½	118

Business and Industry

Industrial and Commercial Building Awards at High Figure

Commerce and Finance

Nearly 1000 Loan Associations Are Backed by FDIC

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (AP)—Deposits in nearly 1000 building and loan associations throughout the country are now backed by federal insurance up to $5000.

A report by the Federal Home Loan Bank Board shows that at the end of September, insurance has been granted by the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation to 980 building and loan institutions with assets of $936,791,832.

At the same time, 949 associations had come under federal supervision through conversion of 372 state-chartered institutions and the creation of 577 new ones.

Insurance has been granted to institutions in 43 states and the District of Columbia and Hawaii. So-called "Federals" have been established in 42 states and Hawaii.

Federal institutions must have deposit insurance, while it is open to state-chartered associations whether members of the Federal Home Loan Bank System or not.

Texas led in the number of institutions under federal supervision, while Ohio had the greater volume of deposits covered by insurance.

In Texas there were 85 federal chartered institutions.

The number of "federals" in other states included:

Connecticut, 7 new and 3 converted; Massachusetts, 3 converted; New Hampshire, 1 new and 1 converted; New York, 7 and 35.

There were no federalized associations in New Jersey, Delaware, Maine, Nevada, Vermont and Rhode Island.

The number of institutions, including both new and converted federals, state institutions which are members of the Federal Home Loan Bank System and those which are not, having deposit insurance approved included:

Connecticut, 8; New Hampshire, 2; New York, 45.

Morgan Stanley Firm Offering $20,000,000 Dayton Power Bonds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 14—A new issue of $20,000,000 first and refunding mortgage 3½ per cent bonds, due in 1960, of the Dayton Power & Light Company, is being offered by a banking syndicate headed by Morgan Stanley & Co., Inc. The bonds are priced at 99½ and accrued interest.

This marks the second bond issue underwritten by the new Morgan Stanley firm to reach the market, the first having been the $19,172,000 Consumers Power Company 3½ per cent bonds marketed on Sept. 23.

The net proceeds to the Dayton utility from the sale of the bonds, estimated at $19,351,999, after the deduction of expenses, will be applied toward the payment of all of the company's outstanding $13,860,000 first and refunding 5 per cent bonds, due on June 1, 1941, at 105, on the redemption date of Dec. 1, 1935. With the aggregate amount required to redeem these bonds being $20,274,500, the balance will be supplied from the company's funds.

Associated with Morgan Stanley & Co., Inc., in the underwriting of the issue are W. E. Hutton & Co., Edward B. Smith & Co., Bonbright & Co., Inc., Brown Harriman & Co., Inc., White, Weld & Co., Mellon Securities Company and J. & W. Seligman & Co.

The new 3½ per cent bonds are subject to redemption at the option of the company as a whole at any time, or in part by lot from time to time, on any interest date on or before Oct. 1, 1938, at 105, with the premium thereafter decreasing ¼ of 1 per cent on Oct. 2, 1938, and on each Oct. 2 thereafter to and including Oct. 2, 1957, and thereafter to maturity at par.

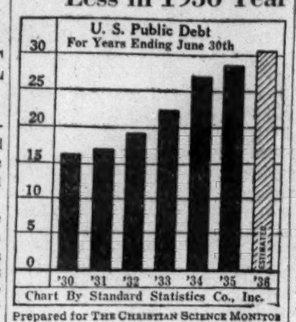
Good Counsel

Our experienced Executive Committee on Investment cordially places at your disposal opportunities for the placing of funds in selected first mortgages. Inquiries invited.

Guardian Trust Co.

618 St. James St. W., Montreal

U. S. Deficit Seen Less in 1936 Year



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT now forecasts a deficit of $3,281,982,860 for the present fiscal year, or about $300,000,000 less than the actual deficit for the 1935 fiscal term, and some $1,246,000,000 less than the President had forecast in his January budget message.

On this basis, the public debt next June will slightly exceed $30,700,000,000, making allowance for the indicated decrease in working balance, compared with $28,700,000,000 the year before.

Limited Recovery Is Seen Unless Nations Act Co-operatively

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Need for international collaboration if the present industrial recovery is to continue is stressed in the annual "World Economic Survey" published recently by the Economic Intelligence Service of the League of Nations.

"Given economic peace and international co-operation," Mr. John B. Condliffe, compiler of the report, writes, "the signs of economic improvement in 1935 are more encouraging than at any other period since the depression began."

But, according to Mr. Condliffe, without a truce to currency and trade maneuvering, the limits of recovery may prove narrow. Secondly there is the risk that, in default of an agreed concerted effort to reach and stabilize a position of international equilibrium, there may ensue a period of successive dislocations. The attitude of watchful reluctance to take the initiative in promoting a general agreement is apt to cause a succession of depreciations and devaluations which result in first one country and then another gaining a temporary advantage.

Meanwhile, the "International Economic News Service" issued by the International Co-operative Alliance announces that the Danish Foreign Minister has invited Australia and New Zealand to take part in a joint butter conference with Denmark. The object would be to relieve the difficult situation on the world butter market and achieve more satisfactory conditions for the producing countries

Italy Makes New Move to Conserve Dwindling Exchange

NEW YORK, Oct. 14 (AP)—A new fiscal move by Italy to conserve her dwindling foreign exchange, which apparently has been drawn on heavily for war purchases, was taken today with announcement of a new dollar bond conversion offer to Italian nationals in the United States.

Romolo Angelone, commercial attaché to the Royal Italian Embassy, revealed a new law under which Italians in America and other foreign countries can pay trade compensation and personal remittances in Italy by converting Italian dollar bonds at price as of Dec. 8, 1934, into new Italian internal 5 per cent lire bonds.

Under the plan, an Italian holding, for example, Italy 7s, 1951, now quoted around $53 per $100 bond, can exchange them for new bonds at around $96. About 20 other Italian dollar bonds now held in various amounts in this country come under the same arrangement, Signor Angelone stated.

In effect, the Italian Government will pay a bonus of some $43 per $100 bond, in the case of the Italy 7s, in order to reduce its dollar payments here in interest and sinking fund account of some $20,000,000 a year. Unofficial estimates place the probable saving at $10,000,000 or more a year.

Decision to extend the exchange offer to other than Italian nations has been reserved.

Labor Sees Trade Rising but Halt In Buying Power

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (AP)—Continued business improvement was forecast by the American Federation of Labor, but it said "American industry has not succeeded in putting the unemployed to work."

"Industrial unemployment still exceeds 11,000,000 and is above last year," the federation said.

It coupled this "other side of the picture" with the statement that "prices are expected to rise slightly, tending to off-set increases in workers' buying power unless wages are lifted; due to price increases this year, workers' buying power has been no higher than last year." The federation added:

"This fall's business pickup indicates a reversion to the pre-depression type of business expansion, when businessmen increased production because they saw a chance for good profits, without considering whether a firm foundation of workers' buying power had been built to sustain it.

"Such expansion, when it greatly exceeds buying power, can only end in collapse, even if the downfall is postponed for several years."

The federation said there were 50 per cent more unemployed in America today than in all Europe, where it reported a decline in the jobless armies of Germany, France and England from 8,400,000 to 7,400,000 in the last year. Of the business outlook, it said in its monthly survey of business entitled "Balanced Recovery?":

"Business improvement, which began in August, has continued through September. . . . Unless we have some such catastrophe as a general war in Europe, business forecasters are expecting business improvement with a gradual upward trend during the next six months. Increasing farm income and further increases in corporation profits are expected."

Chicago Business Continues Active, Traders Observe

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Oct. 14—Chicago business enjoyed another good period of activity last week in almost all lines, according to observers of the Chicago Association of Commerce.

Wholesalers were aided by continued buying in the farming areas; retailers made the most of seasonal conditions; and industrially, Chicago pay rolls and output held to the improved levels of recent weeks.

One of the most interesting examples of the general trade pick-up is said to be appearing in the advance bookings for the various trade shows and exhibits to be held here this winter. In many instances, shows that had to scurry to get any kind of a representative number of exhibitors a year ago are already reporting their 1935 space sold out.

Early interest in holiday buying appears brisk. Merchants seem confident that luxuries and higher priced commodities will be in much stronger demand.

Railroads and public utilities indicate operating levels ahead of a year ago. The only exceptions are those which depended almost entirely upon World Fair tourist business in 1934.

Commerce Bureau Finds 'Accentuated' Business Progress

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (AP)—Indications "here and there of a better employment situation" and an "accentuated" forward trade movement was reported by the Commerce Department for the week ended Wednesday.

"Evidences of mounting trade in both retail and wholesale lines," the department said in its weekly survey of 34 cities, "came from substantially all reporting cities."

The movement was stimulated by "broadened industrial activities, the flow of funds from crop sales, sustained operations of large proportions in building and construction, and the stepping up of federal and state projects."

Although the department found the employment situation was better, it added:

"Absorption of unemployment was not indicated as being of large proportions. It was reported, however, that shortages of skilled labor in some industries was beginning to make its appearance."

Construction Rises to Third Highest Week During Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 14—Engineering construction rose to the third highest weekly volume this year, aided substantially by heavy private awards, according to Engineering News-Record. The total for the week was $44,700,000.

This brings the cumulative total to date to $1,090,392,000, which, for the first time this year, is higher than the corresponding total a year ago. The corresponding value last year was $1,077,217,000. This week's totals are made up of: Total, $44,700,000, compared with $17,333,000 last year; private, $19,395,000, compared with $1,117,000; public, $25,305,000, compared with $16,216,000; federal, $6,234,000, compared with $1,568,000, and state and municipal, $19,071,000, compared with $14,648,000 a year ago.

Industrial and commercial buildings and unclassified private work are responsible for the high private total while the highest highway awards for any week this year hold up the public total. In round numbers the classification totals are: waterworks, $2,100,000; sewerage, $400,000; bridges, $1,800,000; industrial buildings, $7,600,000; commercial buildings, $4,500,000; public buildings, $4,200,000; earthwork, waterways, etc., $2,900,000; streets and roads, $13,100,000; unclassified, $8,200,000.

State and municipal bond sales for the week total $10,415,000, with a heavy backlog of bonds voted and bond offerings. Federal allotments are beginning to taper off.

The total volume of new capital recorded to date, however, is $2,334,268,000, compared with $1,159,067,000 at this time last year. The construction volume curve has now definitely turned upward in response to the larger volume of financing.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The stock market turned around again sharply toward the latter part of last week and again "broke out of a trading range" on the upside. As a market influence the war-scare seems to have passed away, and the eager searchings of the record during previous war-scares abated last week. On the foreign exchange market, however, the gold movement apparently precipitated by war moves continued in accelerated volume.

The immediate occasion of the market rally was the speech of Mr. Charles R. Gay, president of the New York Stock Exchange, intimating that our financnal mechanisms are set for a large inflation which might affect stock prices regardless of the actions of the Stock Exchange officials. Although Mr. Gay made no definite prediction, and the speech was quite widely regarded as an astute move to point out to the public that an inflation in stock prices can come from causes over which Exchange officials have no control, nevertheless the word "inflation" had a revival of its old-time stimulating effect and prices shot up.

Gold Flow Continues

Supporting business news continued good. Electric power production went to a new all-time high. The comparatively poor General Motors' sales report for September was discounted as due to the early expectation of new models, and the motors were especially strong. A bull market in copper shares, anticipating higher copper prices, has been in progress for several weeks. It was noted that in the recent weeks' decline of the stock market there have been no spectacular breaks in individual stocks such as usually occur at the onset of a sustained bear movement.

Gold engagements continued at a very heavy rate, totaling over $90,000,000 during the week, bringing the aggregate engaged since the present movement commenced on Sept. 9 to $370,000,000. The size of the present volume is indicated by the daily totals of gold engaged last week for shipment here; Monday, $11,300,000; Tuesday, $18,200,000; Wednesday, $21,700,000; Thursday, $16,900,000, and Friday, $20,167,000. The bulk of this gold, as in previous weeks, was thought to be apprehensive money moving out of London or gold released by British Exchange Equalization Fund from earmark with the Bank of France for the purpose of offsetting the effects of the current flight on the value of sterling.

A mild repetition is occurring of what happened to London in 1931. The short-term balances of foreign money in London have been recently estimated to be nearly as large as those against which the Macmillan Report quietly warned London in that year. The flight then took the direct form of export of gold withdrawn from the Bank of England. Now it takes the preliminary form of depressing sales of sterling. To keep sterling up, the British Exchange Equalization fund is selling to the Banque of France gold it has had under earmark with that institution. It receives francs, with which it buys sterling, thus bolstering the latter up. This operation, however, is not enjoyed by the French, for it pushes down the franc below the gold point, and releases a flow of gold to the United States.

The Treasury Situation

The Street would not be surprised if today's Treasury statement showed that $1,000,000,000 of the $1,250,000,000 called Fourth Liberty bonds had been turned in Friday, when the books were closed. Some large interests were said to have been holding the called bonds as quasi-cash hedges against war possibilities, but these canny ones are expected to have turned in on Friday to catch the slight premium on the new 2¾ per cent bonds offered in exchange.

Since in every conversion to date there have been a considerable number of bonds which failed to appear, being held apparently by people who had not heard of the call, it is expected that only about $150,000,000 cash will have to be paid out on the conversion tomorrow.

To meet this and current expenditures it was expected that some further financing might be forthcoming in the near future. This expectation was heightened when the Farm Credit Administration surprised the Street by not calling the $185,000,000 of 4½ per cent Land Bank bonds which it is believed could be refunded at this time into 3¼'s. So definite was this conclusion that when it was announced that there would be no Land Bank refunding at this time not only did the Land Bank bonds rise but the general list of Treasury bonds sold off slightly. Great therefore was the surprise in New York when Mr. Coolidge announced that there would be no further Treasury financing in the near future. The Treasury's needs for cash for current deficits are apparently to be met out of the working balance plus the $50,000,000 cash which comes in every week through the sale of additional bills.

Utility Owners Militant

The noisy meeting of Electric Bond & Share stockholders gave further indication of the vigor with which the utilities are likely to resist dismemberment under the new Utilities Act. A resolution to keep the management out of politics was booed down and another resolution calling for more aggressive measures was overwhelmingly supported by the stockholders. Bond & Share will suffer heavily under the new law on account of its managerial contracts with operating companies. More and more it appears that the Securities and Exchange Commission in its administration of the Utilities Act will deal with men of quite a different temper from the financial community. Commissioner Landis said last week, "They'll fight hard and we'll fight just as hard."

Financing for the week was very small, amounting to only $19,550,000. Larger offerings are expected this week, including $20,000,000 of Dayton Power and Light, by a group headed by Morgan, Stanley & Co., $55,000,000 of Anaconda 4½s by a group headed by Blyth & Co., and $45,000,000 of Illinois Bell Telephone by the Morgan, Stanley group.

The Securities and Exchange Commission figured prominently in the week's news, particularly through Commissioner James M. Landis's discussion before the American Management Association of the kinks in the existing federal legislation on securities. The commission is conferring actively with investment bankers in its efforts to get the over-the-counter business under regulation. It is expected to add to its New York personnel shortly.

The total assets of the 12 Federal Reserve banks rose slightly last week, to top for the first time in history the $10,000,000,000 mark. The reserve ratio is around 75 per cent. Excess reserves were up $120,000,000 to $2,720,000,000, but still fell $100,000,000 short of the record high. A further rise to $3,000,000,000 is expected soon, particularly if the present rate of gold imports continues.

Present Volume Of Steel Sales Held Gratifying

By H. A. Knight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 14—An unusual stability continues to pervade the steel industry, with unfavorable influences and favorable ones balancing each other.

Though the pace for last week was estimated by the American Iron and Steel Institute on Monday as under 50 per cent of capacity other estimates place the gait as high as 53 per cent.

In fact the institute again proved to be low on its weekly estimates during September since its month's figure for September showed an average pace of 51.13 per cent of capacity which was a few points higher than the average of its weekly estimates.

Virtually all steel barometers for September were mildly favorable. Pig iron production increased 4 per cent in daily rate; steel ingot production was 4½ per cent higher on the same basis, while shipments of finished products by the United States Steel Corporation, though declining some 9000 tons in aggregate, were actually 6 per cent higher on a daily basis, since September was a shorter month and contained a holiday.

Pig Iron Active

The principal line of improvement in the steel industry continues to be pig iron, which the industry regards as very cheering since pig iron is such a basic commodity and improvement there means a gain on a very broad foundation. Pig iron sales during September proved to have been 40 to 60 per cent ahead of August.

In view of the several lines of finished steel demand which are missing, the present good volume of business is highly gratifying, and the conclusion is drawn that it comes from many miscellaneous sources.

Purchasing by the automobile industry is still lacking on any scale. The reason for the poor automobile purchasing of steel during September is explained by automobile production statistics for that month, the total having been 68 per cent under August and 50 per cent below September of last year.

Just now there is a flurry of demand for fabricated structural steel, particularly in the New York district. The tri-borough bridge at New York is taking several thousand tons of structurals and concrete reinforcing bars. A cruiser which the Newport News Shipbuilding & Drydock Company will build for the navy will require 6500 tons of steel plates and a moderate tonnage of other forms.

Purchasing by the railroads is far below normal for this time of year. Rail inquiry is only 10 per cent of normal for October. The New York Central has delayed purchasing its fourth quarter steel requirements, bids for which were opened on Sept. 26. Inquiry for locomotives is very light.

Scrap Market Steady

The steadiness of the iron and steel scrap markets is also in line with the smooth conditions in the steel industry generally. In only one district have prices declined recently. Heavy melting steel sagged 50 cents a ton at Philadelphia but this was due to a distress sale made at $12 a ton, delivered, whereas the price had been $12.50 a ton previously.

Iron and steel companies in the East miss the tin plate business which was so brisk earlier in the year. Tin plate production is holding up well for this season, however, the pace having been 50 per cent of capacity for three weeks which compares with the peak of 85 per cent in the spring.

Coke prices have been advanced 25 to 35 cents a ton in nearly all districts. The ordinary brands of coke have been raised the minimum amount, and the special grades the higher.

British Wool Trade Busiest Since 1918

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Bradford, Eng.

BRITAIN'S woolen trade has broken all post-war production records during the first eight months of 1935, it is shown in a report of the Bradford Conditioning House, through which all records of the wool textile activities pass.

The report states that the weight of goods passed out of the mills was 67,792,728 pounds. The previous post-war record, which was set up in 1924, was 56,164,000 pounds. The 1935 total represents an increase of about 32 per cent on the same period last year.

Commodity Prices Decrease Slightly In Week of Oct. 5

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14—Wholesale commodity prices declined slightly during the week ended Oct. 5, according to the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The all commodity index is 5 per cent above the corresponding week of last year and approximately 13 per cent above the corresponding week of two years ago, the report said.

The decrease was entirely due to lower prices of farm products and foods. Hides and leather products, textile products, fuel and lighting materials, metals and metal products, chemicals and drugs, and housefurnishing goods were higher. Building materials and miscellaneous commodities were unchanged. The index for the industrial group "all commodities other than farm products and processed foods"—768.3—with an increase of 0.1 per cent reached a new high for the year.

Commodity Groups	Oct. 5 1935	Sept. 28 1935	Oct. 6 1934	Oct. 7 1933
All commodities	80.5	81.0	76.6	71.3
Farm products	79.5	80.9	71.0	57.5
Foods	85.3	86.6	75.2	65.0
Hides and leather prod.	92.5	91.8	84.3	91.8
Textile products	71.7	71.6	70.2	76.3
Fuel and lighting mat.	74.6	74.5	75.5	73.4
Metals and metal prod.	86.3	86.2	85.7	82.4
Building materials	86.1	86.1	85.4	83.7
Chemicals and drugs	80.2	79.3	77.3	72.7
Housefurnishing goods	81.8	81.7	82.8	81.1
Miscellaneous commod.	67.2	67.2	70.1	65.0
All commod. other than farm prod. and foods	78.3	78.2	78.2	77.1

U. S. and Hawaiian Trade Conference Soon in Honolulu

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU—Importance to the United States of trade outlets across the Pacific and of Hawaii's trade with the mainland will be emphasized at an industrial trade conference to be held here three days beginning Nov. 27.

The conference, under the joint auspices of the western division of the United States Chamber of Commerce and the Pacific Foreign Trade Council, is expected to bring more than 100 business leaders to Hawaii.

Department of Commerce reports show Hawaii stands sixth in the American overseas or foreign trade, being surpassed by Canada, the United Kingdom, Japan, Germany and France in the order named.

During the calendar year ended June 30, 1935, Hawaiian shipments from the mainland were worth $70,903,689, or $8,941,000 more than in the previous year.

Hawaii's sales to the mainland were worth $95,583,500 as against $90,233,145 the previous year.

Sugar makes up more than half of Hawaii's exports. Fruits, which rank second, consist mostly of canned pineapple, amounting last year to $30,533,706 out of the $30,710,653 worth of fruits shipped.

Airplane Traffic Steadily Making Inroads on Rails

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 14—In a survey which practically seems to argue in favor of attracting traffic away from the railroads, a southern California business review bolsters confidence in airplane travel in a circumspect analysis of the two methods of transportation.

The review attempted to place air casualties in the proper perspective. Frequency of fatalities at sea and on rails was pointed out to place the hazards of flying in a less conspicuous position. Newness of flying was credited with furnishing more colorful stories for newspaper use, and the impression gained by the public was declared to be out of proportion to the facts.

Costs Not Generally Known

The survey contends that "costs of commercial air travel are considered higher than they really are. When one includes the cost of Pullman accommodations and meals purchased on the train, the total is not particularly unfavorable when compared with the total cost of transportation by air."

The flying time between Los Angeles and New York, for instance, was given as 69 hours shorter than train time. The additional cost was said to be $31.66. Between most other major points the comparison was practically in the same ratio.

The review also concerned itself with air express and air mail. Air express, it pointed out, has been utilized both by chartered ship and in regular schedule.

Air mail, the review declared, is about over in its role of subsidizing the development of the airplane industry. The Mead bill, recently passed, gives the Interstate Commerce Commission power to make rates for carrying air mail.

The latter official, under the new regulation, may award the contracts for carrying mail for a period not to exceed three years. The base rate is set at 33⅓ cents per airplane mile for a load not to exceed 300 pounds. The maximum rate that can be fixed is 40 cents a mile. The difference between the maximum and the minimum will be decided by the commission.

Industry on Its Own

Dr. Thurston H. Ross, director of the Bureau of Business Research, pointed out several cost variables that will be controlled by the I. C. C. supervision which in turn will make the industry operate on its own.

"Since the rate base will not be increased, ships that cost $100,000 each can no longer be written off in two years, as was the practice," he asserted. "Therefore, it won't do any good to raise the capital investment figure to be amortized by high returns.

"Airport expenses will go up. Service conveniences will be expanded to get more trade.

"Lower margin of profit will increase the life of the ship. No more hours per plane will be possible. The return per airplane mile is now based on the load alone.

"A higher motor cost is certain to result with the demand for motor improvements as they appear. Greater safety will be the goal, rather than lower cost or greater efficiency," he concluded.

Airplane travel, the figures show, has increased steadily since 1931, when 106,442,000 passenger miles were flown, with a total of 469,981 passengers. In that year railroads carried 22,985,000 passengers over 21,898,000,000 miles. In 1934, 463,509 passengers were flown over 188,350,000 air miles, while railroads decreased to 18,350,000,000 miles with a total of only 15,106,000 passengers. For the first five months of this year 245,584 passengers have gone by air over 108,208,000 miles. During this same period train passengers have totaled 6,160,000 for an aggregate of 5,588,000,000 miles.

This advertisement appears as a matter of record only and is under no circumstances to be construed as an offering of these securities for sale, or as an offer to buy, or as a solicitation of an offer to buy, any of such securities. The offering is made only by the Prospectus.

$20,000,000

The Dayton Power and Light Company

First and Refunding Mortgage Bonds

3½% Series due 1960

Dated October 1, 1935. *Due October 1, 1960.*

Price 99½% and accrued interest

Copies of the Prospectus may be obtained from any of the undersigned:

MORGAN STANLEY & CO.
Incorporated

W. E. HUTTON & CO. EDWARD B. SMITH & CO.

BONBRIGHT & COMPANY
Incorporated

BROWN HARRIMAN & CO.
Incorporated WHITE, WELD & CO.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.

October 14, 1935.

The SECOND NATIONAL

Bank of Boston

FOUNDED 1832

111 FRANKLIN STREET

and HOTEL STATLER BUILDING

COMMERCIAL BANKING—FOREIGN—SAFE DEPOSIT AND TRUST DEPARTMENTS

The Children's Page

A Monday Page

The Strange Adventure of Bolo and Hari-Nen-Su

By Rose Fyleman

Bolo, the lamb, and Hari-Nen-Su, the Japanese dollie—who was really a nobleman but preferred it not to be known—set off together in search of adventure when our story opened last Monday. Just as they began to think no adventures were coming their way, they met a pig weeping bitterly. She explained that her beautiful child Louise had disappeared, and Hari and Bolo promised to help her. The only clue they had to go on was that Louise was very fond of treacle.

(First Adventure Continued)

THE pig stopped sobbing (she had begun again).

"Supposing," said Bolo slowly, "supposing we found a treacle factory—what then?"

The pig raised her head. In her poor swollen eyes there appeared a tiny gleam of hope.

"What then?" said Hari.

"What then?" echoed the pig, breathlessly.

"Well," said Bolo, "if we could find a treacle factory, the thing would be done."

"But supposing there is no treacle factory," said Hari.

"There must be lots," said Bolo. "Look at the treacle you see about."

"But how are we going to find one?" said Hari. "And if we do find one, what then?"

"Why then," said Bolo, "we shall make a search for Miss Louise."

"But supposing Miss Louise is not there?" said Hari. "What then?"

The pig gave a sob, and if Bolo hadn't been the most good-natured lamb on earth I think he would have been annoyed at the way Hari kept on saying, "What then?"

But he wasn't annoyed, not a bit.

"I think," he said amiably, "we'd best be getting on. I hope you have no objection to accompanying us, Madam?"

The pig was only too pleased to go with Bolo and Hari, and the three set off down the road together.

Hari Sees a Signboard

Bolo, Hari-Nen-Su and the pig had not been journeying more than ten minutes when they came upon a neat signboard with a hand pointing up a small lane.

"To the Treacle Factory," it said on the signboard.

"Look, Bolo, look," said Hari, in great excitement; "it says, 'To the Treacle Factory.'"

Bolo nodded his head wisely; but he didn't say, "I told you so," which was really rather decent of him.

The pig, who had begun to cry again a little, now began to smile. Then she began to laugh excitedly. Hari looked at her in astonishment.

"I'm feeling rather hysterical," she said. "This sudden hope, you know."

Hari was rather alarmed, but Bolo was quite calm.

"Give here a peppermint, Hari," he said.

The pig took the peppermint gratefully. It soothed her at once, and they all went on up the lane.

"Supposing," said Hari suddenly, "supposing it isn't the right treacle factory; what then?"

The pig looked up anxiously at Bolo.

"Why then," he said quietly, "we shall go on to the next one. But here we are at this one, at any rate." For they had just turned a corner at the top of the lane and the gates of the factory were before them.

A Fountain of Treacle

It was a fine big place with a marble courtyard in front, and in the center of this courtyard a fountain of treacle shone like gold in the sun.

"Rather wasteful," murmured Hari.

A man, who was busy sweeping out the courtyard, heard him.

"No, sir," he said. "It runs back into one of the great vats. And it's a form of advertisement. We provide biscuits for people to hold under it. Treacle on biscuit's very good. May I give you one, sir?"

"Thank you," said Hari, politely. "I'm afraid we mustn't stop at the moment. We have come here on urgent business."

"Can I be of any assistance?" said the man, looking curiously at the rather odd party.

"Oh, sir," said the pig, eagerly, "have you by any chance seen my daughter? She left home this afternoon at five minutes past two by the stable clock and has not been seen since."

"Was she a fair young lady and rather stout?" asked the man.

"Not what understanding people would call stout," said the pig in a rather hurt tone of voice. "Louise has a good figure. She's not one of these poor scraggy, measly creatures one sees about."

"Well," said the man, "I rather think I did see a young female about here soon after 2 o'clock this afternoon. I believe she went into the building, but I can't say I remember seeing her come out again."

"Oh my child, my child," wailed the pig. "Take me to my child."

Hari Flares Up

"I'm afraid I can't do that, Madam," said the attendant. "The Director doesn't allow anyone in without an appointment after 3 o'clock, and it's gone half-past now."

In a flash Hari had drawn his sword and was waving it in the man's face. The man stepped back, as well he might, and promptly drew a police whistle from his pocket. But before he had time to blow it, Bolo rushed up to his side and laid a front foot gently on his arm.

"No, no," he said; "my friend means no harm. As a matter of fact," he added in a whisper, "he's a very great nobleman, traveling incognito, and he's not used to being thwarted in any way. It makes him excited."

The man put the whistle back into his pocket.

"You can try at the door, sir," he said. "But I'm afraid you won't get in, nobleman or no nobleman. They're very strict about keeping to the rules."

"We'll have a try, anyway," said Bolo. "Thank you for your information. Have a peppermint?"

"Thank you. I don't mind if I do," said the man, and they left him eating the peppermint while they went on toward the door of the factory.

"Now, Hari," said Bolo, as they approached the entrance, "do let me beg of you to keep calm. You may ruin all if you don't. When you drew your sword just now, I really didn't know what was going to happen next."

"Sorry, old man," said Hari. "I'll do my best to control myself. It's the warrior blood in me."

"I know," said Bolo. "I admire your courage, Hari; but sometimes kindness is better than courage."

"Oh sir," said the pig, "how beautifully you do speak. 'Kindness is better than courage.' That does sound lovely. I should like to have it framed and put up in my sty. 'Kindness is better than courage'—"

An Unexpected Setback

She looked as if she were going to cry again, but by this time they had reached the big entrance door, and when Bolo hastily whispered, "Pull yourself together, dear Madam, for your child's sake," she did pull herself together, though I am sure her poor heart was thumping very hard.

There was a rope hanging beside the door.

"Pull it, Hari," said Bolo.

Hari gave the rope a good pull, and instantly a great bell set up a loud noise.

The pig gave a nervous start, and Hari's hand went to his sword for an instant, but Bolo remained quite calm, as usual.

Presently the door was opened by the very smallest page boy you ever saw, with a double row of shining buttons all down his chest. He was such a small page boy that you could hardly believe he was real.

"We have come to make inquiries about a young lady—" began Bolo.

"No inquiries after 3 o'clock," said the page boy, very importantly.

"This is a rather urgent matter," went on Bolo, very quietly. "My friend here, Prince Hari—"

The page hesitated, and at that moment there appeared from behind the door a very big commissionaire.

He was so big that you could hardly believe he was real.

"Sorry, sir," he said, "but them's our orders. No inquiries after 3 o'clock."

The pig began to sniff again, and Bolo could feel Hari's temper rising.

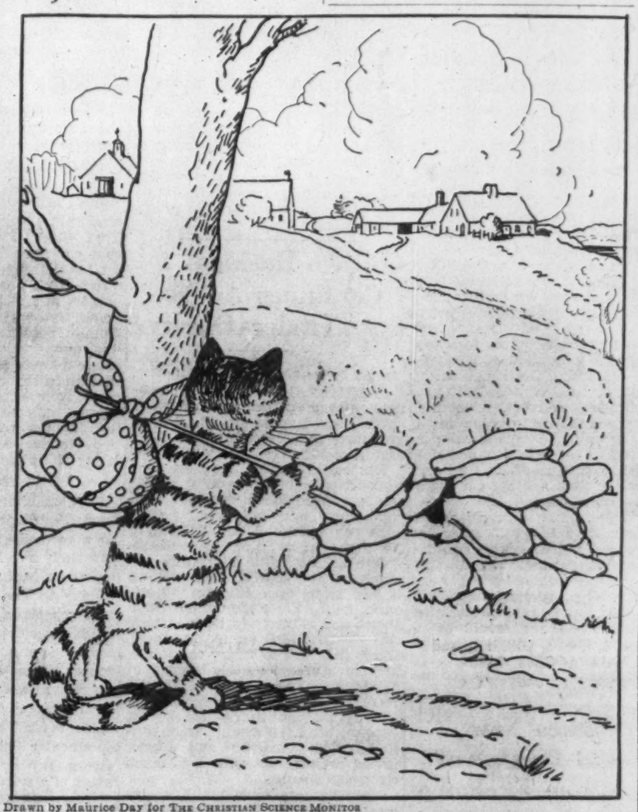
But just then a young man came hurriedly running down the grand staircase which led up from the big entrance hall to the floors above.

(To be continued next Monday)

Tinker's Adventures

19. In the afternoon a great storm came up. Tinker was wet to the skin and stained with red from his handkerchief.

20. His shoes chafed him and he hid them away, in case he ever had a chance t return. Although he had no map he knew he was getting near home.



Drawn by Maurice Day for The Christian Science Monitor

21. Hurry, hurry! went Tinker's tired little feet; hurry hurry went his little heart! Here was the field where he once caught a rat, that was the tree where the tree-swallows nested, and there on the hillside lay his own farm with the lake beyond.

[To Be Concluded Next Monday]

Andante Speaks Out

IT WAS evening. Outside the house the stars twinkled brightly, and a young moon hung softly in the sky. Inside, all was very quiet.

That afternoon Margaret Mary had taken her music lesson. Margaret Mary was inclined to put too little thought into her practicing, and hurry to finish, so her lesson had not been very good. No gold star of perfection shone from her music assignment book that day.

Now Margaret Mary was sleeping in her blue and white bedroom and the house was very, very still.

Shortly after midnight when the clock on the mantel in the living room had chimed out 12 bell-like notes, a deep sigh came from the corner of the room where the piano stood. A shepherdess of Dresden china, who adorned the tiny table by the window, looked up in surprise. The sigh came again. This time it was clear that it came from the page of sheet music on the piano rack. For the first time, the shepherdess noticed that the printed words on the page of music stood up like tiny figures.

"Oh, dear." It was Andante, who spoke very, very slowly. "I wish Margaret Mary would treat me a little more kindly. She makes me go so fast I cannot express myself properly at all," she said with a sigh.

"What about me?" chirped a gay, quick voice. "Why, I hardly know myself."

"But you don't mind going a little fast, Allegro," said Andante.

Allegro's Protest

"I mind going too fast," replied Allegro. "It makes me an entirely different person from what I really am. I pride myself that I am gay and cheerful, but I do not like to be rushed." The shepherdess noticed with amusement that the tiny figures were waving slender black arms in excitement as they talked.

A rapid, deep-speaking voice interrupted. "Strange—people's differences. Now I enjoy speed. The faster the better is my motto." It was Prestissimo who spoke. "I must say, Margaret Mary plays me quite to my satisfaction," he announced contentedly.

"That is just the trouble," said Andante. "Margaret Mary plays all of us so rapidly we hardly know who we are. You get all the attention, and that is not quite fair, either to us or to the composition."

"What shall we do about it?" asked Scherzo in her playful manner. "I like to have fun and be gay, but Margaret Mary does not seem to understand me either."

"Let us think for a moment," said Andante. "And see if there is not a way to correct this situation."

Allegro and Scherzo nodded their heads in accord. Prestissimo repeated that he was entirely satisfied with Margaret Mary's playing in regard to himself, but assured his musical friends that he would be most happy to help them. They all thought quietly for some moments.

"I have an idea," said Andante at last. "Do you suppose if we were to think very, very hard about ourselves, that Margaret Mary might recognize the differences in our expressions? I mean, for instance, if I were to repeat to myself something like this—'Andante, yours is a slow, dignified mood. You are expressive and soothing; be all of that,' maybe, after a while, Margaret Mary would understand me better?"

"That sounds like a splendid idea" agreed Allegro. "I should certainly be happy telling myself how cheerful and spritely I am."

Scherzo Approves

"What could be finer than a constant reminder of joy and laughter," cried Scherzo, playfully.

"Agreed," said the others happily, and the room became quiet again.

When Margaret Mary began her practicing next day, it seemed to her that the words on the pages of her music stood out curiously and with an unusual brilliance—as though they had been cut out of black ebony and had just been polished. It was as if Andante and Allegro and Scherzo and all the rest of them were trying to call attention to themselves.

"What can they mean by it?" Margaret Mary wondered. "I believe they want me to notice them. And so I will.

"All right, Mr. Andante, I know that you want me to play your passage in a slow, expressive, dignified manner. How does this suit you?" Margaret Mary's fingers slowed down and moved deliberately over the keys in the Andante passage.

"Now I must brighten up, for I am coming to you, Miss Scherzo." So Margaret Mary played on through the composition, noticing very attentively each change in the mood as the words indicated.

When she was putting her music away at the end of her practice hour, there was an odd rustling noise among the pages and Margaret Mary could almost have believed that she heard tiny voices saying all together in delighted tones: "What a success our plan was!"

J. P. J.

Gardens of Fun and Mystery

By M. Louise Hastings

HAVE you boys and girls ever made little dish gardens for your own rooms? Perhaps you have filled a dish with little white stones, set in a bulb or two of paper white narcissus, and filled the dish with water. This is an interesting garden which blossoms in six or eight weeks.

There are many other kinds of indoor gardens that you may like to try. As a foundation, use a colorful dish filled with earth in which you can set little plants that you may buy at a 10-cent store. Then arrange some sort of little scene. A pocketbook mirror makes a good pond. A branch will be a rustic bridge, or you can buy a tiny bridge, along with other Japanese or Chinese figures. Make a path with small stones. A rock will do for a mountain. Tiny cones which you will find in the woods will do for trees.

Another kind of dish garden holds a California Redwood burl, which can be bought at a florist shop. It does not look as if anything would grow out of the uninteresting woody surface, but after the cut face remains in water for a while, sprouts start. It grows into a thing of beauty with evergreen branches all over it.

There are dwarf trees which will live in a bowl—around which you might make attractive miniature landscape scenes. These you will need to plan for out of your allowance, just as you will if you decide to grow a Redwood burl, for they can only be bought at a florist shop or a Japanese store.

Still another simple dish garden which is easy to fashion contains things you can find in the woods by the side of the road. Dig up a baby pine tree and a fern, and plant them in a dish. Stick in two or three orange seeds and watch them grow.

Now let me tell you of "mystery gardens" which are such good fun to watch day after day. Go to the woods some time this month with your basket and shovel. But first of all, ask permission of the owner of the woods to do a little digging there. Then dig up several clumps of earth in which you can see things growing. Perhaps one clump will have ferns in it. Try to get a baby tree of some sort. You might get a partridge vine. You might not get much of anything, but dig it up just the same.

These "mystery gardens" which you will make are real mysteries, because you do not know what will grow out of the earth you have dug up. And there is more mystery than that, for usually you will have beetles and other live creatures venturing out of the ground after awhile. That is part of the fun.

Out of a part of the earth make a dish garden. Put broken flowerpot pieces in your dish and plant the earth. Put moss on top in spots, but do not cover the earth wholly with moss, because you wish things to come up out of the ground. Water it well, and keep it rather wet.

Soak the other earth in a pan. Soak the moss. Now make a terrarium in a glass bowl, or glass jar, or in an oblong fish bowl. For a terrarium you will need a flat piece of glass to use as a cover, which must fit tightly so that no air enters. In your bowl or oblong tank place bits of charcoal and bits of broken flower pots. Now lift a wet clump of earth which you have brought from the woods and put it into your bowl. Press it firmly. Oh, yes, you will get your hands all dirty and muddy, but that is part of the fun. It is as much fun as mud pies used to be!

Add more clumps so to have it fairly well filled. Make a little scene, if you like. I have a jungle in one of mine, with two china elephants and a glass pond. You can mold your earth so as to have a hill and a valley. Then put on the cover. That is all.

You need not water this terrarium again until spring. But watch what happens every day. I hope you have put in several kinds of mosses and lichens. They grow well. Study all your mosses and lichens with a magnifying glass.

Here is another garden. Fill a roasting pan with earth. Stick in evergreen cones which you will easily find now. Scatter dirt over the cones and plant canary seed in them. How does that sound? Water the cones with a spoon. You might have surprises growing in this earth, too.

Or you might plant a "grapefruit nursery." Put tiny pots in a box and in each pot plant a grapefruit seed! The results should delight you.

Photo by Philip Chesswright

Twin Lambs of Somersetshire, England, With Their Mother

Did the Frog Mislead Tinker

Our Mail Bag

Dear Editor:

The Tinker's Adventures story must be for very, very little children who do not know anything about arithmetic.

If it takes the frog 2,000,000 jumps to hop 20 miles he would not jump very far at each hop, would he? You will laugh if you work it out like an arithmetic problem.

Maybe Maurice Day has never seen a frog jump. Perry Wilson

(Dear Perry: It was delightful of you to figure out the length of the frog's jumps so carefully. You did not send us your address, or Mr. Day might have been able to write you a letter explaining whether the frog was a poor mathematician, or whether he was taking into account that his hops would become very tiny if he had to jump steadily for 20 miles. Or, he may have considered that the distance would seem like 2,000,000 jumps to Tinker, traveling along in tiny steps on his hind feet.—Ed.)

East Orange, New Jersey

Dear Editor:

I would like to receive a letter from a girl. My age is eight. The countries I would like to hear from are Hawaiian Islands, Australia and Africa. Jean E. O.

The following girls and boys would like to exchange letters with children in any part of the world:

Neil N. (6), Hollywood, California. Wishes to hear from boys in England.

Hal. D. (8), San Diego, California. Wishes to correspond with boys in France.

Justin J. R. (8), Berkeley, California. Wishes to hear from boys in England.

Richard R. (8), San Diego, California. Wishes to correspond with boys in Holland.

Wallace K. (9), Salt Lake City, Utah. Wishes to correspond with boys in China.

George C. (9), San Diego, California. Wishes to correspond with boys in Hawaii, Mexico and Holland.

Jane P. (9), Azusa, California. Wishes to correspond with girls in Germany.

Mary E. L. (9), Pasadena, California. Wishes to correspond with girls in Holland.

Betty M. (9), San Diego, California. Wishes to correspond with girls in Ireland.

Jane T. (10), San Diego, California. Wishes to correspond with girls in Switzerland.

Mary E. R. (10), Chula Vista, California. Wishes to correspond with girls in Tennessee.

Betty Lou M. (10), Los Angeles, California. Wishes to correspond with girls in Sweden, Denmark, Iceland, Italy, Argentina and Canada. Is interested in dramatics, music and swimming.

Virginia R. (10), San Diego, California. Wishes to correspond with girls in Scotland.

Evelyn S. (10), Glendale, California. Wishes to correspond with girls in Spain.

Jane Anne E. (10), Winston-Salem, North Carolina. Wishes to correspond with girls in Czechoslovakia.

Adelaide P. (10), Venice, California. Wishes to correspond with girls in Japan.

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Blowing, blowing
Bubbles, bubbles
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It just isn't—
Anywhere.

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And blow
Troubles
Round me in the air.
When I'm sure I really have one,
It just isn't—
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CONCORD
(Continued)

CITY
COAL
COMPANY
Old Company's Lehigh Anthracite
87½ So. Main St. Phone 3080
NUTE B. FLANDERS, Mgr.

Metropolitan Coal Co.
Pittston Coal and New England Coke
29 NO. MAIN ST. Tel. 364 and 365

For Tweeds and Knitteds
Classic
Pigskin Gloves!
HARRY G. EMMONS

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main St., Concord, N. H.

TENNEY
COAL CO.
HEATING EXPERTS FOR 30 YEARS

LACONIA

J. P. Pitman & Co.
Bay State Paints
Varnishes, Lacquers, Brushes
Complete Line of Hardware
FISH AND GAME LICENSES ISSUED
519 MAIN STREET TEL. 359

MANCHESTER

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
288 CONANT STREET Telephone 6804

OCT. 14 TO 19
IS COAT WEEK
AT PARISEAU'S
$75,000 worth of coats for women, misses, and children—a well-balanced stock from which to choose, featuring every type fur, material, color and, of course, the best of workmanship. We've spent weeks in preparation for this sale.
Main Floor Prices from $16.50 to $150
Basement Prices from $10.98 to $14.98
Children's Dept. Prices from $5.95 to $22.50
PARISEAU'S INC.

LEAVITT'S
THE LEAVITT CO.
The Coat Center of New Hampshire
A Complete Range of Gorgeous Furred Coats
$24.95 to $98.50
You save $5.00 to $45.00 on a beautiful new coat if you buy from Leavitt's super-values, individually selected by an expert.

Lunches and Dinners

HOME MADE PASTRY
"If it's Scott's it's good"
SCOTT'S TEA ROOM
Webster and Union Sts. Phone 5644

We Deliver Anywhere in Manchester
The Best Heavy Western Beef and Meats, Fresh Fruit and Vegetables. Our Grocery Department has products of Monarch, Heinz, Beech-Nut and others.
STEELE'S SERVICE STORES
815 Chestnut 756 Elm
Phone 296 Phone 4567

Karl W. Polson
Kalsomining, Paperhanging
and Painting Reasonably and Neatly Done
34 MASSABESIC ST.
Tel. Office 3146 Res. 4819-W

For Quick Heat and Economy Use
Manchester Coke
Made in Manchester by Manchester Workers
MANCHESTER GAS CO.
PHONE 1216

"SAY IT WITH FLOWERS"
from
GREENE'S FLOWER SHOP
FLORIST and DECORATOR
New Location—29 Hanover Street
MANCHESTER, N. H. CONCORD, N. H.
Member Florists Telegraph Del. Association

Dependable Jewelers
Presents, Prizes or
Something for Yourself—Buy Here for
LASTING VALUE
GEO. E. PEARSON CO.
920 Elm Street
Chas. B. Kearns
Expert Shoe Repairing

73 HANOVER STREET
PHONE 283

MASER BROS.
Leading Upholsterers
CARPET CLEANING
MATTRESS MAKING
209 MANCHESTER STREET

NEWTON'S
SEAFOODS OF ALL KINDS
Buy Your Fish at a FISH MARKET
59 Manchester Street Phone 11

When you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER
(Continued)

HOITT'S
Are Showing a Complete Assortment of the Renowned Gulistan Rugs as well as Hindustan Rugs.
Oriental Reproductions from the famous Gulistan looms, 9 by 12 ft., $69.50
C. A. HOITT CO.
Valley and Wilson Streets
Unrestricted Parking

The Vogue Beauty Parlor
Let me help you make your hair look its best.

M. Anna Lemay, Prop.
Tel. 4590.
Room 201, 31 Hanover St.
Cosmetics of the best grades.

NEWPORT

TAILORING
To Ladies and Gentlemen
Dry Cleaning—Alterations
Expert Furriers
Estate of JOHN K. MacLENNAN
207 Thames Street Telephone 942

J. R. Lorah & Co.
DRUG STORE
PARFUM d'CHANEL
Bellevue Avenue

George Bowen Coal Company
BOWEN'S WHARF
Tel. 915

Newport Oil Corporation
Distributors for SHELL Gasoline and Burning Oils
SERVICE STATIONS:
Broadway Service Station
Morton Park Service Station
Poplar and Thames Street
LONG WHARF TEL. 2600

VERMONT

BRATTLEBORO

BARROWS
COAL CO., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oils
TEL. 982 BRATTLEBORO, VERMONT

VIRGINIA

LYNCHBURG

BUCKINGHAM & FLIPPIN
High Class Jewelers and Opticians
Telephone 1668
919 Main Street Lynchburg, Va.

NEWPORT NEWS

SANFORD & CHARLES
Virginia Avenue and 35th Street
KAMO COAL
Phone 702

NORFOLK

D. P. STORES
Quality Foods
Purveyors of D. P. Brand Canned Goods
Locally owned chain of stores throughout Virginia and North Carolina
The D. P. Sign is a guarantee of courtesy, satisfaction and economy.

Quality Furniture at Popular Prices
Willis FURNITURE COMPANY, INC.
Granby St., Cor. Main

Compeco DYE WORKS INC.
DRY CLEANERS
Cleaning—Pressing—Repairing
Dial 23618
Six Stores in Norfolk

RICHMOND

JAMES OPTICAL COMPANY
204 N. 5th Street Dial 21492

Select a Refined
GIFT
from
SCHWARZSCHILD'S
Kirk Silverware—Jewelry Novelties
2nd at Broad St., RICHMOND, VA.

ROYAL LAUNDRY
Dial 3-9157
for
BETTER LAUNDERING and DRY CLEANING
F. W. DABNEY & CO.
(Broad at Fifth)
Shoes for the Entire Family
ENNA JETTICK {5.00 / 6.00}
for Women
"You need no longer be told that you have an expensive foot."

VIRGINIA

RICHMOND
(Continued)

Dial 4-8661 WILLARD BATTERIES
WEILER SERVICE STATION
Incorporated
GOODYEAR TIRES
AMOCO GASOLINE
Allen Ave. and Broad St., Richmond

JACOBS & LEVY
THE QUALITY SHOP 705 E BROAD ST
MEN'S
KUPPENHEIMER
CLOTHES
WOMEN'S
SPORTS APPAREL

ROANOKE

VALUE FIRST CLOTHES
Wilson Brothers Furnishings
Paris Garters and Suspenders
AIRHEART KIRK CLOTHING CO.
25 Campbell Avenue West

Rutrough's
INCORPORATED
"Fashions for Men"
Ponce de Leon Bldg.

Books referred to in Dr. Gilmore's Series on Bible History can be secured from
CALDWELL SITES CO.
105 S. Jefferson Street

There Are Three Kinds of Bread
GOOD—BETTER—BEST
The Best Is Always Obtainable at
MICHAEL'S BAKERY
Fresh at Your Door Each Day

WEST VIRGINIA

CHARLESTON

SHOE REPAIRING
HAT CLEANING
SHOE SHINING
DYEING—QUICK SERVICE
King's Shoe Rebuilders
Formerly "City Shoe Rebuilders"
808 QUARRIER STREET
Between Capitol and Hale
CHARLESTON, W. VA.

CLARKSBURG

KENWOOD BLANKETS
Watts-Sartor-Lear Co.

HUNTINGTON

The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.
HUNTINGTON'S
Oldest and Largest Department Store
927 Third Avenue Phone 7101

For a Better Longer-Lasting Job—Use
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
1018 Fourth Avenue Phone 9103

HAMPTON BROTHERS
Licensed operators of Piggly Wiggly Stores
STORES
928 Third Avenue
Corner 9th Avenue at 1st Street
1209 Fourth Avenue
1912 16th Street
741 Sixth Avenue
1010 Tenth Street
1201 Adams Avenue
3rd Avenue at 26th Street

STANDARD PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO.
Appreciates Your Patronage
912-914 5th Ave., Huntington, W. Va.
PRINTING, ENGRAVING, LITHOGRAPHING AND OFFICE SUPPLIES

THE STYLE SHOP
Snappy Stylish Smart
COATS DRESSES
TENTH STREET AT FOURTH AVENUE

Princess SHOPPE
Ladies' Ready-to-Wear
Millinery
911 THIRD AVENUE

George H. Wright Co.
Custom Tailors
Men's Ready-to-Wear Clothing
Furnishings
TENTH AND FOURTH AVENUES

Canada

ALBERTA

CALGARY

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Calgary M 2866, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily.
Look for Canadian Display Advertising in the News Section

SHOES
Quality Shoes at a Price—
$3 to $7
Sterling Shoes Ltd.
209 8TH AVENUE WEST

ALBERTA

CALGARY
(Continued)

PIGGLY WIGGLY
Phone M 4470 Residence L 2412, L 1768

JAMES MORRIS
FLORIST and SEEDSMAN
WEDDING BOUQUETS
FLORAL DESIGNS
331A—8th Ave. West

Milk—Cream—Buttermilk
Hail Driver or Phone M-4686
UNION MILK CO., Ltd.
"Union" Is Strength

Wear
"SMILE" HATS
TOM CAMPBELL
SMILE Hat Shop
Opposite Palace Theatre

BINNINGS
LIMITED
Coats—Suits—Dresses
Millinery—Lingerie
Hosiery
118 EIGHTH AVENUE W.
Phone M 4344 *Estimates Given*

Crossland & Beale, Ltd.
DECORATORS
WALL PAPER AND PAINTS
City Hall Corner

JENKINS' GROCETERIA LTD.
"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"

ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers, Cleaners, Dyers
Try Our "THRIFTY SERVICE"
6c per pound
PHONE R 2051
730 2ND AVE. WEST Calgary

Hudson's Bay Company
"The Bay" is the place to come for beautiful furniture, rugs, drapes, fine china . . . all that makes your home the dearest spot on earth. Phone M83.

EDMONTON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 3-6078, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 3 to 5 daily except Saturday. 102 Commercial Bldg.
Look for Canada Display Advertising in the News Section.

NOTICE
Don't forget to visit
"The House of Youth"
Where they meet the style and beat the price
At DUNCAN'S LADYWEAR Ltd.
10307 Jasper Avenue
EDMONTON, CANADA

Shop at Edmonton's Own Store
AN INSTITUTION THAT HAS SERVED THE CITY AND COUNTRY FOR 48 YEARS

JOHNSTONE WALKER LIMITED

Hudson's Bay Company
Sewing Materials of every description can always be obtained in our Main Floor Piece Goods Departments—Phone 27141.

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

You can whip our cream—but you can't beat our milk.
MILK CREAM BUTTER
201 101
Modern Dairy Ltd.
"Just Real Good Cleaners"

SCOTT'S
LIMITED
Dry Cleaners and Dyers
Just DIAL 80178 FOR SERVICE

REALTORS-INSURANCE
CRABB & CO. LTD
606-607 AVENUE BUILDING
"Home Insulation" Phone 22-334

"By every test the very best"
CITY DAIRY
Limited
Milk Cream Butter
Hall Driver or Phone 87-847

HOUSTON & MASTERMAN
Men's Clothing and Haberdashery
235 PORTAGE AVENUE

THE WINNIPEG
Dyeing and Dry Cleaning Co. Ltd.
Phone 39 295
658 St. Matthews Avenue

ONTARIO

WINNIPEG
(Continued)

Hudson's Bay Company
Get Your Costumes Ready for
HALLOWE'EN
By choosing from our Clever New Fabrics.
No matter what type of costume you're planning to wear, you'll find the most inspiring choice at the "Bay."
Fabrics, Third Floor

RED & WHITE STORES
Preference Given to Made-in-Canada Goods. Operated Co-operatively. Sponsored in Western Canada by
Western Grocers Limited
Head Office: WINNIPEG, CANADA

For Just That Better
DRY CLEANING and DYEING
PHONE 4-2-3-6-1
QUINTON'S
Cleaners • Dyers • Furriers

HAMILTON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
32 Emerald Street, S. Baker 3320
Look for Ontario display advertising in the News Section.

Acme Farmers Dairy Ltd.
Milk
Cream—Butter
Ice Cream
GARFIELD 2334

Hamilton's Drugs Limited
175 John St. S.—Regent 1800
Main and Locke—Regent 2500
Cannon and Sherman—Garfield 8404
223 Kenilworth No.—Garfield 4422
Concession and E. 22 St.—Garfield 7110
Main and Gage—Garfield 4224
A Complete Assortment for Dyes
We Deliver Anything Anywhere

Prices
FLOWER SHOPPE
477 KING ST. E. BAKER 1715
Members of Florist Telegraph Delivery

For Insured and Guaranteed
DRY CLEANING
TRY
A. Parker & Son
CLEANERS AND DYERS
184 King St., East Hamilton, Ontario
Phone B. 4615

SHEAS
WEATHERSTRIP & CAULKING COMPANY
Caulking in Colors to Match Any Stone or Masonry
116 GAGE AVE. S. *Ph.* Garfield 0820

For Coal, Coke or Wood
call JAMES STODDART
133 Melrose Ave. N.
GARFIELD 3448

LONDON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Fairmont 218, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained daily
Look for Canadian Display Advertising in the News Section

FINE QUALITY
DIAMONDS
WATCHES
JEWELLERY
GENUINE SHEFFIELD REPRODUCED ON COPPER
C. R. Sumner & Sons
LIMITED
THE RELIABLE JEWELLERS
MET. 5819 392 RICHMOND ST.

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES
Limited
Footwear Needs for All the Family
MEN—WOMEN CHILDREN
and we fit sizes properly
226 Dundas Street Met 5235
55 Stores in Canada

FEARNLEY'S
FINER FOODS
Full line all table supplies.
Handle only Government Inspected Blue Brand Beef
Groceterias, Fruits and Vegetables
879 Waterloo St. at Grosvenor
Met 5404-05 We Deliver

Jackson
Cleaner and Dyer
of Recognized Ability
LONDON and SARNIA
5 Telephones. 6 Motor Deliveries

Middlesex Motors Ltd.
Ford
80 employees. Modern equipment. 8 greasing pits. Repairs to all makes of cars.
447 Talbot St. at Queens Ave. Met 1840

Ontario Furniture Ltd.
Homefurnishers
For forty years this store has been recognized as the *Furniture House of Western Ontario*
128-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met 1179

CUMMING
The Clothier
New Address, 248 Dundas Street
Paris Garters and New "Free Swing" Suspenders
We specialize in Made-to-Measure Suits and Overcoats

SEE NEXT PAGE

ONTARIO

LONDON

AN ALL CANADIAN ORGANIZATION

EVERYONE'S FRIEND

Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS

Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors and special creations.

QUALITY—SERVICE

We Aim to Be Worthy

Plants at

LONDON, TORONTO, HAMILTON, WINDSOR, KITCHENER, ST. CATHARINES, PETERBOROUGH, BRANTFORD, SARNIA, CHATHAM, STRATFORD, GUELPH, WOODSTOCK, ELMIRA, UCKNOW, NORTH BAY, SUDBURY FOREST, CAYUGA, CARGIL

Smallman & Ingram
Limited
Western Ontario's Big Department Store

Shop in our store for beautiful fur coats, made to measure in the latest fashion.

These may be purchased on the new "Deferred Payment Plan"

SECOND FLOOR

Bargain BAG O' WASH
Costs Little—Saves Much

Forest City LAUNDRY · CLEANING
Met. 3881
E. R. HARMAIN LONDON

IDEAL BAKERY
Quality Bread, Buns, Rolls, Pies, Cakes, etc.
Our drivers deliver gladly.
Special phone orders expected.
W. HEMPHILL, Mgr.
233 Grand Ave. Ph. { Met. 2795-W / Met 2795-J

"SUPERTEST"
TRADE MARK
Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.
Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec
SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD

OTTAWA

USE

"Ottawa Dairy" LIMITED

MILK—from tested cattle, properly pasteurized.

BUTTER—choice and freshly churned.

ICE CREAM—of quality and flavor.

For Milk and Butter Phone Queen 1188

For Ice Cream Phone Queen 161

DEVLINS
The Great Fur and Specialty Shop of Eastern Canada
Devlin Co. Limited
FURS
Men's Apparel
Women's Apparel
76 SPARKS STREET

Mc Intosh & Watts
The China Hall
245-247 Bank St. Near Lisgar.
Phone 4040 Queen

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO. Ltd.

Invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for

The Ottawa Evening Citizen

Masson's
R. Masson & Son Limited
FINE SHOES and HOSIERY

There is only one way of removing all soot and dirt, that is by having your furnace cleaned with our Electric Vacuum Machine

F. W. ARGUE LIMITED
QUEEN 6800 234 BANK STREET

TORONTO

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. MOhawk 1161, 9:00 a. m. to 2:00 p. m. Daily. Look for Ontario display advertising in the news section.

Miss Puritan says:—
Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
Call me at KINGSDALE 5171
PURITAN LAUNDRESS & DRYCLEANING SERVICE
302 BRUNSWICK AVENUE

TORONTO
(Continued)

A Velvet Season

Finds Fairweathers prepared with the smartest of costumes in this rich fabric—daytime, street length dresses and suits as well as formal afternoon and evening frocks and wraps . . . all at prices that make it easy to balance the budget.

Fairweathers
88-90 Yonge Street Toronto

BE THRIFTY

Thrifty minded housewives prefer thrifty service, all flat work ironed, wearing apparel damp.

Toronto LAUNDERERS and DRY CLEANERS Limited
Lloydbrook 2161
EN-AR-CO—The VERY BEST

MILNES FUEL OIL
88 KING ST. E.—TORONTO

Good Shoes for All Occasions
AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORE Ltd.
106 YONGE STREET, TORONTO

ARMSTRONG BEAUTY SALON
Makes Special Offer to Monitor Readers from 9 to 11

Shampoo, Finger Wave, and Shampoo, Finger Wave and Manicure	$1.00
Finger Wave	.25
Cut, Oil Shampoo, Finger Wave	1.50

Note the Address
91 YONGE ST., ROOM 204
EL. 1913

ALWAYS ASK FOR
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

G. S. BEER FURS
REPAIRING - CLEANING
1161 ST CLAIR W. KE. 7378

The Best Food Served in the Best Way to the Best People
Ellen Bradley's Grill
7 ADELAIDE STREET E EL. 9855

The Stoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

Hairdressing 2218 QUEEN ST. E.
Ph: Howard 6720
Nellie May Vanity Shoppe
184 ANNETTE ST. Lyndhurst 7389

Callow Brothers
STATIONERS PRINTERS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
Telephone Waverley 1856
Cor. Adelaide and Victoria Sts., Toronto

It costs no more than just "Any Milk"
Caulfield's
Selected Grade Milk
is satisfying more than 30,000 Toronto users.
PHONE US TO CALL

Pictures and FRAMING
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
THE RIPPON ART
490 BLOOR STREET W.

RICHARD HONEYFORD
Barrister, Solicitor
Notary Public
631 Confederation Life Building
TORONTO, CAN.
12 RICHMOND STREET EAST
Phone El 3836

Cantilever
Physical Culture
Foot Saver Shoes

CANTILEVER SHOE SHOP
18 Bloor St. W., Toronto
Tel. MI. 1591

Free Advice on Figure Analysis
SPENCER
CORSETS, GIRDLES, BRASSIERES, BELTS
We Create a Design Especially for You
MRS. EDYTHE SCHRAG, *Dist. Mgr.*
SPENCER CORSETIERE 1402 YONGE ST.

WINDSOR

Ed Laird
MEN'S OUTFITTER
Featuring value overcoats, all wool, at $21.50 up—Important woolliens.
415 Ouellett Ave. Tel. 3-4313

"POCA-BLOX"
The Wrapped Fuel
$10.50 per ton
QUALITY COKE AND COAL
NICHOLAS COAL CO.
LIMITED
Tecumseh and Janette—3-6311

ONTARIO

WINDSOR
(Continued)

DIAMONDS
and Diamond Setting are our specialties
Also
Watches, Jewelry and Silverware
Optical Department
Gift Shop
Licensed, Gold Buyers
W. H. McCREERY
Jewellers
218 Ouellette Avenue, Windsor

Beautify Your Home
with
NEW RUGS, CURTAINS
and
OVERDRAPES

Wilton and Axminster Rugs, Dotted marquisette, filet, net and scrim cottage curtains. Also repp overdrapes in a variety of new fall shades, red, rust, green and gold. They give added charm to your home.

The C. H. SMITH Company Limited

Always Open—Never Closed
Royal Windsor Garage
Every Service for Your Car
Towing, Storage, Repairs
Fender and Body Bumping
Duco Painting
Washing, Polishing, Simonizing
Tire and Battery Service
Gas, Grease, Oils, Accessories
Brake Service. Reasonable Prices
314 DOUGALL

FUR COATS
A large assortment to choose from. Exclusively styled, priced moderately.
Coats also made to order by our internationally famous designer at no extra charge.
Repairs and remodellings at factory prices.
L. P. Lazare Co., Ltd.
14 CHATHAM STREET
3-2418 WINDSOR, ONT.

ESTABLISHED 1910 Dial 3-2456
Warren The Cleaner
Office and Plant
148 Crawford Ave. Windsor, Ont.

INSURANCE
Dwellings, Furniture, Automobiles, Plate Glass, and Legal Liability
Clients Visited Without Obligation
Phones
Office No. 3-5515
Residence No. 3-6470
MISS M. BURNS
72 Pitt St. West
Windsor, Ont.

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
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Originators of
"Full Shade Brighter" Cleaning
Dechaux
FRontenac **3131**

ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

FUR COATS
Made to Measure
Remodelling and Repairing

JAY WOLFE, INC.
MANUFACTURING FURRIERS
LA. 7029 1193 Phillips Square

FLOWERS
A Name and Address Worth Remembering for QUALITY—VALUE—SERVICE
MISS CAIRNS
1251 McGill College Ave., Montreal
Phone: LAncaster 7438
Member Florist Telegram Delivery Association

STOP & SHOP
"The Canadian Owned Stores"
MEATS, GROCERIES
FRUITS, VEGETABLES
Use the Phone—We Deliver

SHAVER'S LAUNDRY
8 LAUNDRY SERVICES
Send Your Fine Linens
WI. 4115

LINENS
Imported direct from Ireland and the Continent.
HANDKERCHIEFS
Large assortment in latest designs.
$2.00 dozen and up
JUL. HEIM
1420 DRUMMOND STREET

Punde & Boehm Inc.
Established 1901
Hairdressers and Wigmakers
Artistic Haircut
1459 METCALFE ST LA 8136

Floor Wax and Paints
SHELLAC, VARNISH, STEEL WOOL
CLEANING POWDER AND LIQUID
WM. A. DOWD
LAncaster 2651
910-A ST. GEORGE STREET, MONTREAL

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

QUEBEC

MONTREAL
(Continued)

The New SIMPSON SHIRT
in London's West End Designs

Lancashire woven broadcloth—Sanforized—full centre pleats—shirred backs—8 new collar styles—4-hole Sydney ocean pearl buttons—collar attached or two to match—all features that tell of super value. New patterns, designs and colours.

$3.00
Store for Men—Street Floor

Simpsons Montreal

Good Shoes for all occasions

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED
1111 ST. CATHERINE WEST

SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA

Buy With Confidence!
SIMPSONS
Guarantee is your full protection
THE ROBERT SIMPSON WESTERN LIMITED
REGINA, SASK.

Purity Milk, Butter Ice Cream
PURITY DAIRY, LTD.
Phone 7641 Regina

Local Classified
Other Than United States and Canada

ACCOMMODATIONS

LONDON—Miss M. Browne, 35-39 Maddox St., W. 1. May, 0417, will gladly give particulars of accommodation she has personally inspected and can recommend: board residence, furnished flats, rooms, furnished and unfurn.

APARTMENTS TO LET

WHEN in Boston, U. S. A., live in apartments owned by the Shawmut Realty Trust; comfortably furnished suites, 1 to 4 rooms, $37-$66 monthly. Address SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST, 24A Clearway St., Boston, Mass.

BOARD FOR ANIMALS

LONDON—Holiday board and other accommodation under experienced care offered for all animals. F. J. RICHMOND, 221 Queen's Road Peckham S. E. 15. New Cross 0496

BOOKS

BOOKS for yourself and for gifts; any book obtained in a few hours. FLAXMAN BOOK SHOP, 329 King's Road, Chelsea, London, S. W. 3. Phone Flaxman 6572.

BOOKBINDING

BOOK BINDER — ERNEST A. NEALE, 19 and 19a Werrington St. and 87 Stibbington St., London, N. W. 1. Phone Euston 1071, 1072

CORSETIERES

ARTISTE EN CORSETS. To look slim and well dressed, wear a corset or belt made to measure by MME B. FESTA, 65 George St., Portman Sq., London, W. 1. Tel. Welbeck 6439. Agents for Kickernick Underzarments

DRESSMAKING

ADA RCSE can supply all your town-country clothes; moderate cost; personal attention. 80 Duke St., London, W. 1. MAY 4033.

ELOCUTION

MADOC DAVIES, A. R. C. M. Teaches the science of Voice Culture, and how to read and speak with simplicity and conviction. Write for Brochure, including testimonials from well-known public speakers. 80 Wigmore Street, London, W. 1. Telephone Welbeck 6256

FREDERIC SARGENT, B.Litt. (25 years theatre experience, England and America), gives lessons in Correct Pronunciation, Clear Enunciation, and Intelligent Expression. 31 Upper Bedford Place, London, W.C. 1. Museum 0562

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

SERVANTS REGISTRY
DUBLIN—Miss Woods, 37 Dawson Street; interviews 12 to 4 p. m. Phone 44973.

The Service Bureau
Employment Agency
Domestic Staff Secretaries Governesses and Nurses
114 Fulham Rd. London, S. W. 3. Ken. 3836

FLATS TO LET

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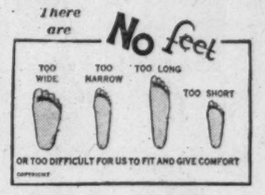

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Canada

Alberta

Calgary (Second Church): Grand Theater, First Street West, at Sixth Avenue, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 20.

British Columbia

Kimberley: K. P. Hall, 8 p. m., Oct. 21.
Nelson: Trinity United Church, 8 p. m., Oct. 22.
Vancouver (Second Church): Orpheum Theater, 884 Granville Street, 3 p. m., Oct. 20.

Ontario

Ottawa: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 21.

England

Lancashire

Burnley (First Church): Mechanics Institution, 8 p. m., Oct. 22.

London

London (First Church): Gaumont Palace, Chelsea, S. W. 3, 3 p. m., Oct. 20.
London (Ninth Church): Church Building, Marsham Street, S. W. 1, 8 p. m., Oct. 21.
London (Thirteenth Church): The Great Hall, University of London, Imperial Institute Road, South Kensington, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 25.

Northamptonshire

Northampton: St. James Hall, 8 p. m., Oct. 25.

Sussex

Brighton: Corn Exchange, 8 p. m., Oct. 22.

Warwickshire

Birmingham (First Church): Birmingham Town Hall, 7:30 p. m., Oct. 21.

Yorkshire

Hull (First Church): Regal Cinema, 3 p. m., Oct. 20.

Germany

Berlin (Third Church): Marmorsaal, Budapesterstrasse, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 29.
Bremerhaven (Society: Bremerhaven and Wesermunde): Gosslers Saal, Marketstrasse 6-8, 8:30 p. m., Oct. 28. In German.
Darmstadt: Saalbau, 8 p. m., Nov. 1. In German.
Frankfort (Main): Grosser Saal des Saalbaus, Junghofstrasse 19, 8 p. m., Oct. 31. In German.
Hamburg: Convent-Garten, Fuhlentwiete, 4 p. m., and 8 p. m., Oct. 27. In German

United States

California

Oakland (Second Church): Church Edifice, 476 Thirty-fourth Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 24.
Palo Alto: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Oct. 26.
Petaluma: Strand Theater, 3 p. m., Oct. 20.
San Francisco (auspices Churches of Christ, Scientist): Civic Auditorium, Grove and Larkin Streets, 8 p. m., Oct. 25. Radiocast Station KYA, 1230 kilocycles
Stanford University (Organization at the Leland Stanford Junior University): Women's Clubhouse, 7:30 p. m., Oct. 31.
Red Bluff: Veterans' Memorial Hall, 3 p. m., Oct. 20.

Florida

Jacksonville: Duval County Armory, Market and State Streets, 3 p. m., Oct. 20.

Idaho

Twin Falls: High School Auditorium, p. m., Oct. 24.

Illinois

Aurora: Church Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 22.
Belvidere: Y. M. C. A. Auditorium, 301 South State Street, 3 p. m., Oct. 20.
Chicago (Fourth Church): Southtown Theater, 610 West Sixty-third Street, 12:10 p. m., Oct. 22.
Chicago (Seventh Church): Church Edifice, 5318 Kenmore Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 25.
Chicago (Tenth Church): Church Edifice 5640 Blackstone Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 24.
Chicago (Eighteenth Church): Church Auditorium, 7262 Coles Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 25
Chicago (Nineteenth Church): Myrtle Masonic Temple, 4240 Irving Park Boulevard, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 20.
Des Plaines: Church Edifice, Laurel Avenue and Marion Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 24.
Elgin: Masonic Temple, 310 East Chicago Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 21.
Evanston (First Church): Church Auditorium, 610 Grove Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 22.
Fairbury: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Oct. 22.
Freeport: Masonic Temple, 3 p. m., Oct. 20.
Glen Ellyn: Glenbard High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 20.
Oak Park: Church Edifice, 200 North Oak Park Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 21.
Peoria (Second Church): Shrine Temple, 207 North Monroe Street, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 21.

Indiana

Anderson: Longfellow School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 25.
Goshen: Goshen High School, 8 p. m., Oct. 26.
Hartford City: Circuit Court Room, Blackford County Court House, 3 p. m., Oct. 20.
Logansport: Logansport High School, 8 p. m., Oct. 24.

Iowa

Waterloo: West High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 24.

Kansas

Atchison: Church Edifice, Fourth Avenue and Santa Fe Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 21.
Parsons: Municipal Building Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 25.
Wichita (First Church): Wichita High School, East, 8 p. m., Oct. 22.

Louisiana

Alexandria: American Legion Hall, 8 p. m., Oct. 22.

Maine

Freeport: New Nordica Theater, Bow Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 24.
Waterville: Church Edifice, 5 School Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 22.

Massachusetts

Lexington: Church Edifice, 12 Forest Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 25.
Winchester: Winchester Town Hall, 8 p. m., Oct. 21.

Michigan

Birmingham: Baldwin High School Auditorium, West Maple Avenue and Chester Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 22.
Detroit (First Church): Church Edifice, Cass and Hancock Avenues, 8 p. m., Oct. 24.
Muskegon: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 25.

Minnesota

Albert Lea: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 21.
St. Paul (Second Church): People's Church, Pleasant Avenue and Chestnut Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 26.
Virginia: Recreation Building Auditorium, 3:15 p. m., Oct. 20.
Winona: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 22.

Missouri

Independence: First Christian Church, South Pleasant and Kansas Streets, 8 p. m., Oct. 22.
Kansas City (Third Church): Church Edifice, 3953 Walnut Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 21.
St. Louis (Seventh Church): Church Edifice, 6336 Tennessee Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 24.

Montana

Bozeman: Rialto Theater, 8 p. m., Oct. 21.
Glendive: Old Masonic Hall, 8 p. m., Oct. 25.
Livingston: Strand Theater, 8 p. m., Oct. 24.
Missoula: Liberty Theater, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 26.
Polson: Lincoln School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 25
Whitefish: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 24.

Nebraska

Lincoln: Church Edifice, 3 p. m., Oct. 20.

New Hampshire

Berlin: High School Auditorium, High and State Streets 3:30 p. m., Oct. 20.

New Jersey

Hoboken: Auditorium of Jos. F. Brandt School, Ninth and Garden Streets, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 24.

New York

Forest Hills: Church Edifice, Greenway North and Middlemay Circle, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 25
Fredonia (auspices First Church, Dunkirk): Fredonia Normal Chapel, 3 p. m., Oct. 20.
Salamanca: High School Auditorium, Jefferson Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 20.

Ohio

Cleveland (Third Church): Church Auditorium, Mapledale Avenue and West Twenty-fifth Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 26.
Cleveland (Fourth Church): Church Auditorium, 1931 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 24.
Dayton (Second Church): Memorial Hall, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 21.
Lakewood: Church Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 25.
Sandusky: Senior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 22.
Upper Sandusky: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 22.

Oklahoma

Sand Springs: Manual Arts Auditorium, 3 p. m., Oct. 20.
Tulsa (First Church): Convention Hall, Boulder and Brady Streets, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 25.

Oregon

Ashland: Lithia Theater, Main Street, 8 p. m., Oct 22.
Eugene: Woodrow Wilson Junior High School, 8 p. m., Oct. 24.
Medford: Holly Theater, Sixth and Holly Streets, 8 p. m., Oct. 21.
Portland (Third Church): City Auditorium, S. W. Third Avenue and Clay Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 25.

Pennsylvania

Easton: Boyd Theater, North Third Street, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 20.

Tennessee

Chattanooga: Auditorium, H. Clay Evans School, 8 p. m., Oct. 25.

Texas

Dallas (Second Church): Fair Park Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 24.

Washington

Seattle (First Church): Music Hall Theater Seventh Avenue and Olive Street, 12:10 p. m., Oct. 23.
Seattle (joint lecture): Civic Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 21.

West Virginia

Clarksburg: Masonic Temple Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 24.
Huntington: Woman's Club Auditorium, Huntington Avenue at Twelfth Street, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 25.

Wisconsin

Monroe: Armory, Ninth Street and Eighteenth Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 25.
Wisconsin Rapids: Congregational Church, 311 Second Street, South, 8 p. m., Oct. 24.

NOTHING except what flows from the heart, can render even external manners truly pleasing.—BLAIR.

Daily Features

JUDGE thyself with the judgment of sincerity, and thou wilt judge others with the judgment of charity.—J. MASON.

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Guess Again

13.

Check (√) Yes or No

1. Was King James I still on the throne when the King James Version of the Bible was issued (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

2. Would you be correct in saying that Genoa, Italy, has more than 500,000 population? (*Yes*..... *No*.....).

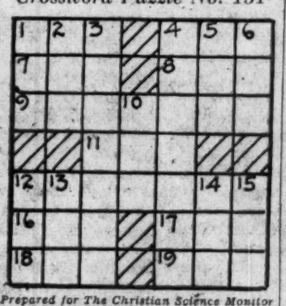
3. Is Ethiopia larger than Turkey? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

4. Does Ethiopia have a larger population than Turkey? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

5. "He is monarch of all he surveys." Is this a correct quotation from Herrick's poem? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

[Detailed Answers Will Be Found Elsewhere on This Page]

Crossword Puzzle No. 151



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Explosive noise
4—Seed-covering
7—Unit
8—Constellation
9—A biennial plant
11—Metallic element
12—Learned
16—Gaelic god of the sea
17—Nothing
18—Untruth
19—Jewel

Down

1—Mocassin-like shoe
2—Peruvian plant
3—Disquiet
4—Giving in pledge
5—Anglo-Saxon money
6—Period of time
10—Help
12—Fairy
13—Brazilian coin
14—Bind
15—Tree

[The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere]

Brevities

Sovereign Visitor: There are two ways of filling a place. One is to grow up to it and the other is to swell up to it.

Asheville (N. C.) Citizen: Statesmen had to be smarter in the old days. They had to vote without getting any telegrams.

Detroit Free Press: Fable: Once upon a time a person went vacationing and took along a book he had long intended to read and read it.

El Paso World News: Threats of higher taxes find all France in more or less open revolt. At home or abroad, 50,000,000 Frenchmen can't be wrung.

"I Think That I Will Never See a Poem Lovely as a Tree"

Upper Left: The Silhouetted Sunset Was Recorded for the Monitor Camera Club by Mrs. W. R. Waker, Vero Beach, Fla. Right: Palm Canyon at Palm Springs, Photographed by Frank S. Wilton, Huntington Park, Calif. Lower Left: An Autumn Vista, Snapped by Miss M. Z. Howes, Boston. Center: A Skyscraper Palm Towering Out of the Middle of a California Highway, Recorded by Ellsworth C. Hanatt, Riverside, Calif.

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Trout Flies

A MAN who has been an ardent fisherman, and whose income has been cut severely in recent years, has hit upon this scheme to make some extra money: He had formerly made his own trout "flies"; so he made up some samples and showed them to the wives of fishermen, suggesting that a dozen "flies" in cellophane would make a most acceptable Christmas gift.

Last year he had many private orders; and this year he is expanding his little business and selling to sporting goods stores and even to gift shops. The hard-to-find masculine gift has found its solution, and he is making extra money for needed expenses.

K. S.

Guess Again Answers (13)

1. Yes; he reigned from 1603 to 1625, and the King James Bible was issued in 1611.
2. Yes; its population is 608,096.
3. Yes; Ethiopia's area is 350,000 square miles, and that of Turkey is 294,492.
4. No; the population of Ethiopia is estimated at 10,000,000, and that of Turkey is 15,500,000.
5. No; the first line of Herrick's "The Solitude of Alexander Selkirk" is: "I am monarch of all I survey."

In Lighter Vein

Gets Off Easily

"Do you get much time for motoring"

"No; they just fine me."—*El Paso World News.*

Aha!

"After another season," said Farmer Corntossel, "I guess we'll have a chef for the summer boarders."

"What's a chef?" asked Mrs. Corntossel.

"A chef is a man with a big enough vocabulary to give the soup a different name every day."—*Washington Evening Star.*

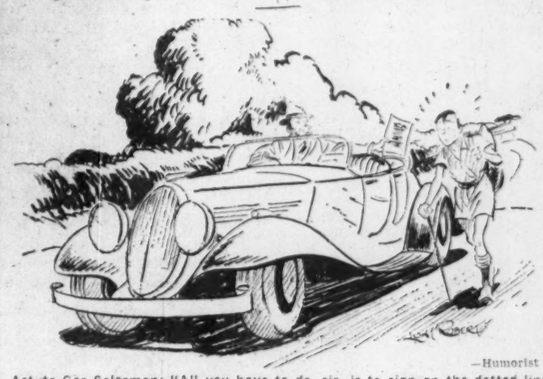
Sad, Sad Case

First Hobo: "What yer reading in that book that's worrying yer so?"

Second Hobo: "I've just found a recipe for homemade ginger ale, and I ain't got no home."—*Capper's Weekly.*

Consolation

Judge Sutherland, addressing Wesleyan alumni at a commencement luncheon, told of a defeated candidate for the lieutenant governorship whose wife consoled him with the assurance that he would always be lieutenant governor at home.—*Christian Advocate.*



—Humorist

Astute Car Salesman: "All you have to do, sir, is to sign on the dotted line, and the car is yours for five pounds a month."

For the SCRAPBOOK

The applause of a single human being is of great consequence.—*Samuel Johnson.*

The best hearts are ever the bravest.—*Sterne.*

Never chase a lie; if you let it alone it will soon run itself to death. You can work out a good character faster than calmuny can destroy it.—*E. Nott.*

My garden paths that turn and wind
And lead me far from daily grind
Of tasks not wholly to my mind,
Are paths of peace.
—*Edith Porter Campbell.*

The things that destroy us are injustice, insolence, and foolish thoughts; and the things which save us are justice, self-command, and true thought, which things dwell in the loving powers of the gods.—*Plato.*

Love thyself last; cherish those hearts that hate thee!
Corruption wins not more than honesty,
Still in thy right hand carry gentle peace,
To silence envious tongues. Be just and fear not:
Let all the ends thou aim'st at be thy country's,
Thy God's, and truth's.
—*Shakespeare.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A Garden of Thoughts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Swampscott, Mass.

DURING this past summer, an evidence of neighborly love was continually taking place. Mrs. R—— had spent many summers at her charming estate on the shore. This year circumstances made it appear that she must rent her home and spend the summer in her city apartment. She, however, had always maintained a lovely garden and had been active in local horticultural projects, never failing to give much time and wanted advice to others about their gardens.

Her summer neighbors, realizing that she would miss her flowers, formed a plan. Every other day, one of these neighbors would drive to Boston with a bouquet of familiar flowers from the town gardens, for Mrs. R——. As this pleasant duty was divided among five friends, each one had only one trip in 10 days.

And they were more than repaid for the happiness which radiated from Mrs. R——, who called these flowers her "garden of thoughts."

A Word a Day

What's in a Name

Answers to Correspondents

BONNEY—This is one of many surnames from the French adjective *bon*, meaning "good." In this respect it corresponds to the names *Boon* and *Bone*.

Croy—This is a local name, and shows that its first holder came from Croy in Dumbarton, Scotland. In some few instances it may be a corrupt form of *croix*, "cross"; and here again it comes from a spot where its first owner lived.

Joy—This name is found in the Hundred Rolls of 1273. It is a shortened form of the personal name *Julian*, from which *Juliet* is derived. Among its variant names are *Jowett, Jewett*, and *Joyet*.

Ames—*Amis* and *Amiles* were famous in ancient French song, and these legendary poetic names were household words in medieval times. They were adopted by French settlers in England as surnames at a very early date. *Ames* means "the son of *Amy*." Thus in the Hundred Rolls, 1273, we find the entry "Wilfred fil (son) Amyes." In addition to *Ames* we have the variant surnames *Amus, Amie, Amise*, and *Aymer*.

Winslow—This is a surname that is local, from the market town *Winslow* in Buckinghamshire. There is also a parish in Hereford with the same name. From one or both of these the name is derived.

Daily Anecdote

Royal Thrift

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

LOUIS XII was famous for his many economies. For obvious reasons his closeness in money matters was displeasing to those closest to him in court life. One day, in his presence, the trait was made a subject for ridicule.

"I had rather see my courtiers laugh at my avarice," declared the monarch, "than my people weep at my extravagance."

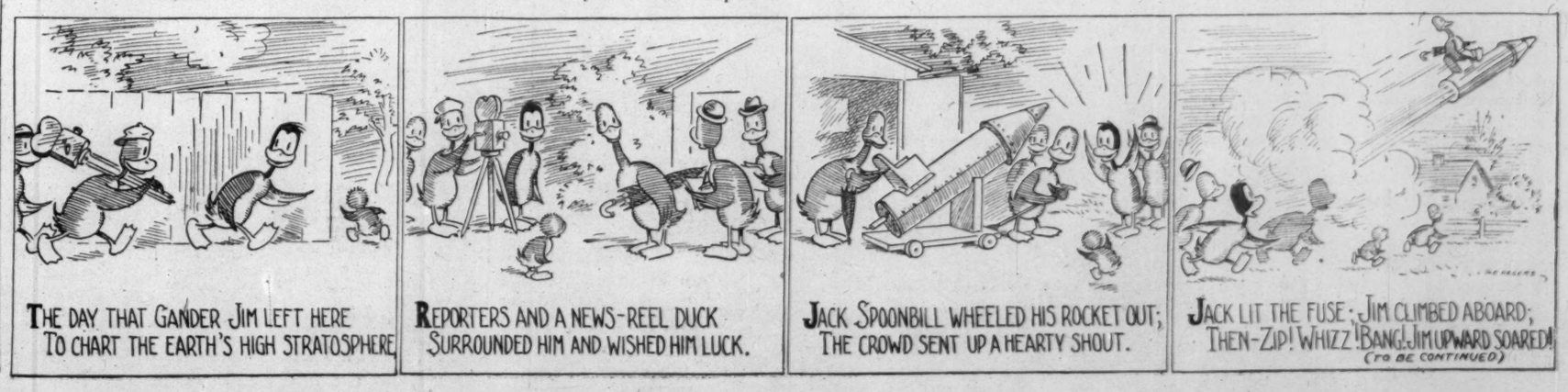
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*It's a Great Art, Tubby*

By LE PELLEY

DAD --- WHAT WOULD YOU LIKE ME TO BE WHEN I GROW UP? A EXPLORER OR A AVIATOR?
OR MAYBE I WOULD LIKE TO BE A ACTOR ON THE STAGE, DAD ~
SAY — BEING A ACTOR WOULD BE FINE! THEN I WOULD BE PAID TO STAY UP LATE AT NIGHT
ALL OF WHICH REMINDS ME IT'S YOUR BEDTIME
GOOD NIGHT SON
THAT HAS ALWAYS BEEN ONE OF MY MAIN TROUBLES ~ I NEVER KNOW WHEN TO KEEP QUIET !!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Aboard for the Stratosphere*

By THE HAGERS


THE DAY THAT GANDER JIM LEFT HERE TO CHART THE EARTH'S HIGH STRATOSPHERE
REPORTERS AND A NEWS-REEL DUCK SURROUNDED HIM AND WISHED HIM LUCK.
JACK SPOONBILL WHEELED HIS ROCKET OUT; THE CROWD SENT UP A HEARTY SHOUT.
JACK LIT THE FUSE; JIM CLIMBED ABOARD; THEN—ZIP! WHIZZ! BANG! JIM UPWARD SOARED!
(TO BE CONTINUED)

IRELAND
DUBLIN
(Continued)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Collective Action—Old and New

WITH fifty-one nations turning the screws of economic sanctions on Italy, the world is witnessing a laboratory test of what we have come to call "collective action." Ordinarily we have glibly said "collective action for peace." But in these days we are beginning to ask phrases to prove themselves. We have just heard England denounced in Boston as a "disturber of world peace" apparently because she is insisting on collective action to restrain Italy.

Does collective action make for peace or war? In our thinking about present problems we shall hardly find a more important question or one more clarifying when we attempt to answer it. We think of collective action as something new. But almost all the nations of Europe joined in "collective action" to check Napoleon. Half the world was enlisted against Germany in the World War. In 1895 the great powers combined to make Japan give up the fruits of her victory over China. Time after time there has been collective action "to prevent aggression."

Those who attack the present application of sanctions contend that we are witnessing the same old thing today—an alliance of the satisfied nations to prevent the dissatisfied from obtaining a fairer distribution of territory and economic power. They picture three great "have" nations, Great Britain, France and Russia, as lined up against the "have nots," Italy, Germany and Japan. When one examines the economic structure of the world today, and particularly the natural resources of these nations, it is plain that more than wordy promises will be required to remove the dissatisfaction—perhaps a fairer name would be insecurity—of the "have nots."

It is necessary to recognize this fundamental cause of unrest. And it is imperative that very definite action be taken to remove actual injustices. But actually the "have nots" are not a discovery. They have existed always. And always it has been hard to distinguish between legitimate needs and mere political opportunism or selfish ambition. So long as a nation remained the sole judge of its own needs and motives, the "haves" simply lined up against the "have nots." Decision was on a basis of might. The "haves" gave up no more than they were forced to. Often peace was maintained. But if injustices became intolerable or some great leader arose, there was likely to be a war. Of course, wars have had other causes. Artificial hatreds have burned where no real conflict of interest existed. Dictators have jumped into war to distract attention from internal distress. But underneath most of the world's major conflicts we can perceive economic wants supplying the chief explosive force.

The question now is whether anything better than the old "collective action" can be developed to keep the peace—and even more fundamental—to base peace on justice. After the World War men had a vision of doing just that. They attempted it in the League of Nations. Geneva was to be a substitute for war. Since war's principal use is to bring about readjustments—yes, even sometimes to remove injustices—then that must be the principal function of the League. For that purpose the Covenant included a noteworthy section called Article XIX.

That article, which provided for the making of essential readjustments, has been sadly neglected. Most of the emphasis has been placed on another function of the League—the restraining of aggression. Of course if the new method of adjusting differences by trying to determine what is right is to be used, the old method of mere might must be stopped.

That is what the nations are doing today in the case of Italy and Ethiopia. They are applying collective action to halt aggression. But they are having to make this negative use of collective action largely because they failed to use it positively in examining the causes of Italy's long unrest and in attempting to remove them justly.

The new collective action operates under the form of law. In the present case it has been carried out calmly and with the appearance of justice. Fifty-one nations have joined to stop the use of force. They are themselves using one kind of force, may have to use military power. Is this simple police action, the community restraining an outlaw? or is it the old story of the "haves" against a "have not"? We believe the new collective action is an improvement on the old. But it must prove that it is for peace rather than war. To do so its emphasis must be on justice even while applying force.

Last Sail

THERE is a tide in the affairs of sailing ships—a slow-moving ebb that has not yet run its course. Only the other day the four-masted bark Star of Zealand, a lofty relic of the world's once-great company of sail, cleared San Francisco on her final voyage—to a junk yard in Japan.

Launched as the Astral at Bath, Maine, she with her tall sisters Acme and Atlas helped keep the lamps of China burning in a strenuous decade of service as case-oil carriers under the house flag of Standard Oil. Eventually she joined the Alaska Salmon Packers' "Star" fleet whose fast-vanishing forest of masts today looms out of Oakland Estuary in forlorn disuse.

Wrought of men's highest naval artistry, they brought a virile loveliness into the hard-cased calling of the sea. All was not beauty and romance in those departed days when the world's commerce moved by the whims of wind and tide. Tales of mutiny and dismasting, of storm and peril, are inscribed in the log of those three Down East barks. In the end, Acme went "missing," somewhere along the way to Cape Horn. Now, the Star of Zealand, ex-Astral, goes to an alien shipbreaker's yard. Only the Star of Lapland, once Atlas, is left of that lordly clan which Bath sent forth at the turn of the century in sail's last defiant stand against the challenge of steam.

Time lays its softening aura upon the scene. Only the good endures in the memory of men who survive that era. The old blue-water sailor is a sentimental fellow, too. And, so, from the seclusion of some snug harbor ashore he gazes wistfully into the wake of the windjammer and sighs:

> "... They mark our passage as a race of men, Earth will not see such ships as those again."

Knowing and Sharing

WHEN Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler told the freshman class of Columbia College the other day that selfishness never walked with education, he undoubtedly meant that it had no companionship with true culture. For if education implies merely the accumulation of much worldly knowledge, then, of course, history is rather full of men who had it but whose careers were more Machiavellian than altruistic.

In characteristic straight-from-the-shoulder language, Dr. Butler declared: "Who thinks only of himself is hopelessly uneducated. He is not educated, no matter how instructed he may be." Conversely it may be said that the unselfish cannot be uncultured. Unrecorded in "the short and simple annals of the poor," innocent of all scholastic advantage, are the unobtrusive deeds of unnumbered obscure, unselfed men and women, the sweet fragrance of whose lives made happier their little worlds. Surely of such it must be written that they possessed the truest culture.

The charge is made, and with too good reason, that religion is scorned in the schools, that atheism rides high in many American colleges. Materialistic faculties would do well to ponder Dr. Butler's charge to his freshmen that selfishness and self-centeredness are the greatest enemies of human progress. They might recall the words of Israel Zangwill, "Selfishness is the only atheism," and wonder what claim to education their curricula possess.

Many centuries ago a man, speaking out of the fullness of his own experience, declared:

> And though I have the gift of prophecy, and understand all mysteries, and all knowledge . . . and have not charity, I am nothing. (I Cor. 13:2.)

That was the truth then. It is the truth now.

A Magazine of Verse

CONGRATULATIONS are being extended to Poetry: A Magazine of Verse, which this month is celebrating the passing of its twenty-third year. Such a span is a long one for a special magazine of this character. Other "little" magazines have suddenly risen, and like meteors just as suddenly set all along the route of Poetry's steady course.

But from the first the response of poets showed the need of such an organ. Its aim, as set forth in one of its editions, was "to improve the status and quality of contemporary poetry by giving it an organ," and to lead public appreciation by presenting a gallery of good new poetry to admire, rather than by precept and criticism. How successful it has been may be seen by the poets who have appeared in its pages: the great Bengal, Rabindranath Tagore, Vachel Lindsay, Edgar Lee Masters, Amy Lowell, D. H. Lawrence, John Gould Fletcher, Sara Teasdale, Ezra Pound, Carl Sandburg, Wallace Stevens, Edna St. Vincent Millay, Edwin Arlington Robinson, Robert Frost, Elinor Wylie, the Aldingtons—Richard and Hilda—Ford Madox Ford, T. S. Eliot, Arthur Ficke, John Masefield, Yeats.

Every movement and new voice received a hearing in Poetry's pages, which, while hospitable to experimentation, always maintained high standards. Prizes and fellowships for poets such as are awarded to the followers of the other arts were part of its leadership in the vanguard of the poetry revival, probably largely stimulating it.

IN ADDITION to the alphabetical accoutrements with which the New Deal has outfitted itself—NRA, AAA, PWA, FERA, CCC, TVA, WPA, HOLC, and so forth—its critics now envisage possibilities of attaching another that harks back to 1910 or 1915, namely HCL.

Boake Carter Speaking

Book News of the Day

BOAKE CARTER, radio news commentator, has published his book on Ethiopia, BLACK SHIRT, BLACK SKIN (Harrisburg, Penna.: Telegraph Press), done in his peculiarly individual idiom—without much static. Through its 178 pages it snaps and crackles in the same rapid fire that is heard night after night via the air: sharp, clear, vivid; punctuated with sparkling metaphor and sizzling simile; catching the fancy of his reader as he does of his listener, by his own brand of old-time spellbinding.

* * *

Perhaps the more thoughtful reader will indulge in a bit of lèse-majesté, cocking an eye or lifting an ear at some of his statements, and wondering if he always knows whereof he speaks. Even as one does with his cocksure comments on the air. For he speaks and writes with all the assurance in the world. And his is the absolute and ultimate word of authority on Ethiopia, as it is on Deflation or Roosevelt or Austria or what not.

But if you like his broadcasts you'll like his book, for it is done in the best Carterian manner.

There is a Prologue, "Tapestry," that gives an impressionistic sketch of Il Duce himself, hard at his task of dictatoring. Then: "The Stage"—Ethiopia—"a land of mountains, deserts, rivers and contrasts—of medieval kingdoms, savages, sorcerers and slaves—a country of appalling wastes, raging floods—of beautiful highlands and an earth filled with oil, copper, silver and gold." "Actors, Past and Present," tells interestingly of the Biblical Land of Kush, running back a bit into history, and bringing us down to today's Negus Negusti and how he began Ethiopia's New Deal.

* * *

"Black Ivory" deals with the slave trade, which remains a black splotch over the country and which continues (bootleg) despite the Emperor's best efforts to end it. "In Action" describes the sort of war it's likely to be in East Africa, and advises Haile Selassie to take a leaf from the notebook of Lawrence of Arabia.

Mr. Carter reminds the United States how it was dragged into the World War, and finishes on a high note which he has been singing of late—his demand that the United States maintain absolute neutrality by refusing to sell "not only munitions, but goods of all kinds, to belligerent nations."

You really won't be able to tell where the typewriter leaves off and the microphone begins. E. B. H.

"Books Once Were Men"

William Caxton and His "Histories of Troy"

By William Dana Orcutt

Author and expert on typography, the art of printing and the making of fine books.

THE name of William Caxton is included among the "immortals" because he introduced the art of printing into England, yet he himself would have considered that act as but an incident in his busy and well-spent life. A parallel case would be that of a man who fashioned a box to contain something he had made which seemed to him of great value—then suddenly found himself famous for making the box!

William Caxton

Caxton was born in Kent (c.1422) and received an excellent education. At sixteen he was apprenticed to a famous mercer in London, his master being a man of such parts that he became Lord Mayor of London. When the Lord Mayor passed on, the youthful Caxton betook himself to the city of Bruges, where, with the legacy of 20 marks left him by his master, he settled down to complete his apprenticeship. The boy advanced rapidly, finally becoming "Governor of the English Merchants" in Bruges, which made him one of the most influential men in the city. He became an intimate in the family of the Duke of Burgundy, of whose dominions Bruges was the capital.

* * *

This high position brought him in intimate touch with important Englishmen, for Bruges carried on an extensive trade with England. When Edward IV and his nobles took refuge in Bruges from the conspiracy of the Earl of Warwick, it was natural that Caxton should play an important part in the restoration of the English king—which service later earned for him royal support in establishing his press at Westminster.

But during all these years of his success as a merchant and in political affairs, Caxton had been gratifying his fondness for literature by making translations from the French into English. "Romances," he said, "are examples of courtesy, humanity, friendliness, hardiness . . . which inflame the hearts of the readers and hearers to eschew and flee works vicious and dishonest." He found a sympathetic listener in Princess Margaret of England, sister of Edward IV, and later to marry Charles the Bold. She shared her brother's exile in Bruges, and discovered in Caxton's literary accomplishments an agreeable surcease from the muddled affairs of state. This was all the encouragement Caxton needed. He resigned from his governorship of the English merchants, and immediately devoted himself to the translation of the "Histories of Troy."

Four years later the translator presented his manuscript copy to his patroness. Princess Margaret was so delighted with it that Caxton's literary reputation was made. The demand for duplicate copies exceeded the powers of the scribes to produce them. Caxton joined in the copying until, as he admitted, his hand "grew weary and not steadfast," and his eyes were "dimmed with overmuch looking on the white paper."

Just at that time Colard Mansion had introduced the new art of printing into Bruges. Here was the solution of the difficulty! Caxton interested Mansion in the "Histories of Troy," and together they produced this, the first volume to be printed in the English language. When Edward IV and his followers returned to England it was natural that Caxton should go with them. Now, for the first time, came the vision of introducing the new art into his mother country. He paid a visit to Cologne and carefully studied the equipment and the work being done at the Zell Press. He secured "at grate charge and dispense" the necessary fonts of type and all necessary material, and through the patronage of the royal family established his press at the Red Pale, in the almonry at Westminster. Here, from 1476 until the close of his life in 1491, Caxton divided his days between making new translations and producing the earliest printed volumes in England.

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If there ever was a book that once was a man it is the "Histories of Troy." As an example of the art of printing it is only a curiosity—the work of the Italian printers of the same period is infinitely superior in artistic conception and in mechanical execution. But think for a moment what the printing of that first book in the English language means to us today! Think what the later volumes printed by Caxton mean to every English-speaking person! Up to that time there were in England many confusing variants. This mattered little so long as the national literature found vernacular expression in the songs of minstrels and the tales told by itinerant story tellers.

But when any language takes on a printed form, some one particular variant has to be selected, and the one so separated from the others creates the standard. Caxton's publications established the English language.

Another View of the Ethiopian Oil Deal

This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your editorials, "Escaped—This Time" and "Selling Concealment," seemed to me an offhand condemnation of a typical American business institution, a company which has been guided by the highest standard of ethics, and which has made a great contribution to the development of United States commerce abroad.

In response to a letter which I wrote the Standard Oil Company (N. J.), I received the following explanation of the Ethiopian imbroglio:

"Two untoward developments gave the news of this concession an importance far out of proportion to its significance. The first was the failure of officials of the Standard-Vacuum Corporation to appreciate how changing conditions had affected the proposal to geologize Ethiopia. The only reasonable explanation is that they were pursuing their regular work of preparing the way for future drilling activities so single-mindedly as to have failed to evaluate the bearing of political complications on the work they were doing. There was nothing unethical nor, ordinarily, of political importance in the negotiation of an oil lease in Ethiopia. It so happened that between the time these discussions were started and their consummation the war kettle came to a sudden boil.

"The second contretemps was the matter of timing. The president of the Standard-Vacuum received word of the granting of the concession on a Friday afternoon, with the three following days business holidays. He was at his home in the country when the news was released by the Associated Press. The officials who were telephoned to by the press had not been informed of the concession. Their denials of any knowledge of the matter lent an air of mystery to the transaction which caused the sensation to mushroom all over the world.

"But for the friction between Ethiopia and Italy, there would have been no great news value in the announcement of the granting of permission to make a survey of Ethiopian territory with a view to discovering the likelihood of oil deposits. Far more important concessions have been obtained by both domestic and foreign oil companies without arousing any public interest.

"Because of the special circumstances, the Standard-Vacuum decided soon after receiving word of the grant to surrender it if deemed advisable by the State Department. It was not necessary for Secretary Hull to apply pressure nor even to advance the suggestion of cancellation. He was gratified to receive the voluntary offer on the part of the Standard-Vacuum to surrender the agreement and he elected to take the statement prepared by the president of Standard-Vacuum for the press and include it with his own for release.

"For your further information, the only payment involved in the whole transaction was an allowance for the expenses of F. W. Rickett, plus a small honorarium for the services he performed. Ethiopia was in no wise financed, and so was not strengthened for the apparently impending struggle with Italy. The owners of the concession would have had no just grounds for expecting the United States Government to take any steps looking to the protection of the concession, since no capital had gone into its development. All that the Standard-Vacuum had obtained was written permission to look over the field as a preliminary to a decision as to whether or not to do some experimental drilling."

While the Monitor showed more restraint than some of its contemporaries in finding the Standard Oil guilty of seeking a money profit even at the expense of the welfare of millions of our citizens, at the same time, because of the standards of the Monitor, one would expect a greater display of fairmindedness than from the press in general.

Newark, N. J. A. E. CALDWELL

A Dictator's Paradox

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

We hear frequently from the two European dictators, Hitler and Mussolini, that the populations of their respective countries are too large and that in consequence their countries need new territories and land where the superfluous population can settle.

How does this demand, however, agree with the policy of both Hitler and Mussolini to increase the birth rate of their respective countries? In both Germany and Italy the birth rate is being forced up. Special advantages are given to married people, everything is done to encourage large families, and both governments are doing everything to increase the population. And yet at the same time they complain that they have not got sufficient room inside their respective countries for their populations. Surely this is paradox.

Furthermore, supposing Mussolini succeeds in conquering Abyssinia, how many Italians does he think he can permanently settle in that territory? How many British settlers can, for instance, exist in territories like Uganda, Kenya and Tanganyika? Perhaps Mussolini may be able to find employment for 3000 or 4000 Italians in Abyssinia, 25 per cent of whom would probably be officials, but what does that number signify compared to the 300,000 or 400,000 Italian increase per annum to the home population, largely owing to the forcing up of the birth rate? Surely Mussolini must be making a mistake in his calculations. A. VINCENT

London.

A Muleology

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Mr. R. H. Markham's amusing and interesting account of acquiring a mule in Ethiopia seems to revive an anthology of that wonderful animal which, "without pride of ancestry or hope of posterity," is the alert, dependable factor for transportation in the army and willingly carries his burden where no other creature dare go.

Once as I was admiring a pair driven by a southern Negro, I asked if they did not kick him. He replied, "No, sir, but they often kicks the place where Ah was. The mule fo'casts and the colored man dat understands him evacuates, and de mule kicks holes in the circumambient atmosphere. That nigh mule, suh, once kicked so hard he threw his hip out of joint, fell down, and you could heah it snap in place again. Since then, suh, he's mo' conservative."

In the early '60's, a young lieutenant, just out of West Point, was assigned to a Far West fort. He boasted of his skill in equitation, and was given a very large, handsome mule for his mount. A scouting Indian party came suddenly on a detachment of the lieutenant's soldiers who were seeking shelter. The young officer "sawed" at the bit, but the mule turned at once toward the Indians, and charged on them with such a thundering sound that they fled. The officer pursued the Indians for miles because the mule would not stop. He gained a reputation for daring bravery, although during the race he seemed so much attached to his mount that he threw his arms around its neck and implored it to stop.

About the same period the patient mule was used to carry howitzers—small cannon used on the plains to repel attacks. One day a band of Indians suddenly appeared over the brow of the hill, ready to follow a detachment of soldiers. But one impulsive soldier fired the primer on the howitzer, and the sputtering, buzzing of the fuse seemed to arouse the curiosity of the mule. The gun fired, and the mule came tumbling and rolling down the hill, with a tremendous hee-hawing. The Indians disappeared. When captured a few days later, one of the chiefs explained his flight by saying, "Indian not afraid white man's gun. Not afraid soldier. But when white man load cannon that fires a whole jackass at Indian, he much afraid and go back to reservation."

A lady crossing the plains in a light wagon had traveled far into the Indian country. Just as evening came on she was deserted by the driver, who took the riding horse and left a mule tied to the wagon. Fearing attack, the lady tried to conceal herself in the wagon. The lone mule set up a braying which resounded on all sides, echoing from the hills with such terrific, ear-splitting violence that it seemed as though the animal were in mortal terror. All through the night he brayed. When rescued in the morning by a party, the lady complained of the agony of desertion no less than the bawling of the mule. They explained to her that the Indian is afraid of a mule, and that the agonized hee-hawing had kept the Indians from attacking the wagon.

The first I personally heard. The other two are well substantiated, and the last incident was told me by the lady herself.

Hollywood, Calif. CAESAR A. ROBERTS

The Buyer's Guilt

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

When prohibition first began to be a problem of law enforcement, sincere men and women, as well as the organizations through which they worked, pressed with might and main the logic of revising the law so as to make the buyer of illicit liquor equally guilty with the seller.

No, it could never be done with a commodity known far and wide to be an enemy of mankind, leaving in its trail degradation, poverty, sorrow, accidents of various kinds in traffic, commerce and manufacture, undernourished children, and law violation; but behold the zeal of economists and politicians to do this when the measure applies to potatoes.

Chicago, Ill. WILBUR P. ROBINSON

"The Second Armistice"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Thanks for the editorial, "The Second Armistice," in the Monitor. We need much along the same line. M. E. DEARING

Colorado Springs, Colo.

The Wide Horizon

Mr. Borah Writes a Letter

INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Richard L. Strout

WASHINGTON today is giving heed to three big events, with a different emotion for each. The first is, of course, neutrality; the second is the Canadian election; the third is Senator Borah's crisp letter to Col. Theodore Roosevelt. Of these the first is certainly the most important; the second, the most immediately interesting; the third, by far the most entertaining.

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Neutrality, so far as America goes, seems for the moment to have been fairly well clarified. Traffic with the belligerents (which means Italy) is at the exporter's risk, and the same thing goes for Americans traveling on Italian ships. This is an affirmative action, but it is on the negative side that its real and vast importance rests. It means that the United States has in effect abandoned, and with only the slightest formality, the hoary tradition of freedom of the seas which brought the United States into two wars, one in 1812 and the other in 1917. It means, too, that the League powers may count on a free hand in sanctions. Rarely has so important a step been taken in foreign policy with so little fanfare.

As against this negative action, America took a positive stand against Italy long before the neutrality resolution passed and, curiously enough, long before even the League's talk of sanctions. It was back last summer that the Federal Export-Import Bank declined to grant short term credits to American firms to aid shipments of cotton to Italy. That, in effect, put trade with Italy on a cash basis, where it has been since. Extensive exports of Detroit trucks to Italian Africa have apparently been all on this basis.

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So far as the Canadian election goes, Washington has one great interest in the result. A reciprocal trade treaty is pending with Canada, the biggest that has been undertaken since Mr. Hull came to the State Department. Published correspondence on the negotiations so far show that Canada has proposed tariff reductions on over 700 items, in return for which it asks 50 per cent slashes in American tariffs on a specified number of important natural products, including lumber, fish, potatoes, milk and the like. Any tariff reductions which these two great countries make to each other, they will automatically pass on to all countries with which they have "most-favored-nation" agreements; a qualification which, incidentally, excludes Germany from American tariff cuts.

Negotiations on this profoundly important treaty have been delayed owing to the Canadian election. Whichever way the election goes today it will clarify matters for the treaty; indeed a return to power of Mackenzie King, Liberal leader, might even facilitate negotiations, since he leads the low-tariff party.

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Finally, in Washington's budget of interest, there is the Borah letter. Washington's first love is always politics, and it can relish an epistle like this.

If the brutal truth must be told, most Washington correspondents simply do not take a Borah presidential boom seriously. This is because Mr. Borah is uncertain, a political lone wolf, a "one-man bloc," an unpredictable quantity, in a word—a Borah.

But it must be added, in the very strongest terms, that this does not preclude Mr. Borah's playing an important part, perhaps a decisive part, in the election. The whole difficulty for the Republicans has been from the beginning that they are sharply divided between eastern conservatives and western farm-liberals. A glance down the roster of the Republican executive committee shows it is dominated by the conservatives. There is Chairman Henry P. Fletcher, himself; Vice-Chairman J. Henry Roraback, utility magnate; Secretary George Keim of New Jersey, retired banker; Treasurer George F. Getz of Illinois, coal operator; Charles D. Hilles of New York, bank director and corporation mogul—these and their colleagues are the men Mr. Borah attacks, and who pretty much control the party.

Mr. Borah makes no secret of his opposition to Herbert Hoover, too, though in fairness to Mr. Hoover it must be added that he and "Charlie" Hilles have been at swords points for years.

At any rate, it is into this unfortunate family affair that the formidable and incalculable Mr. Borah has precipitated his disconcerting letter, along with leave-to-print to a friendly journalist, after a frantic telephone call from Washington to Boise, Idaho. It indicates how difficult is the Republican path, and how many preliminary battles must be fought before fighting Mr. Roosevelt.

Mr. Borah raises the issue of "trusts." There is a gleam of comfort in this for those who have been reading the current literature of attack on controlled prices, scarcity economics, absentee management, and what Dr. Moulton of the Brookings Institution calls "collective monopoly." The difficulty is that Mr. Borah's conception of monopoly has a copybook simplicity; he would meet the whole complicated problem simply by enforcing the antitrust laws and encouraging rugged individualism and cut-throat competition. If there is one thing which most economists, liberal or conservative alike, seem to agree upon, it is that this easy expedient does not meet the difficulty.